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COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Singapore Feud

MR David Marshall, the Singapore Chief Minister, is a dour fighter. It was said before the elections which carried his Labour Front party to power that he would have made an ideal leader of the opposition largely because of his forceful, spirited nature, his fierce idealism and because his legal training had cast him irrevocably in the role of the underdog's champion.

It was then felt that a conservative or, at worst, a liberal government would be elected. The pundits were upset, however, and Mr Marshall became Chief Minister. Whatever misgivings he may have had about this task, he soon discovered that his natural propensities would not be wasted.

In his first six months in office he has shown commendable tenacity in the face of difficulties. From many adversities have come triumph. This is largely because he tends habitually to overestimate his opposition, and because his own personality dictates a natural preference for fighting dragons to charming snakes.

IN a characteristically hard-hitting speech on Saturday, Mr Marshall told the disident wing of his Labour Front that there would be no concessions to the Communists. He would not recognise the party, nor would he lift security regulations. To what extent this will alienate the support of the rebel faction, it is difficult to say.

There is, of course, the possibility of a breakaway which would weaken Mr Marshall's party in the Legislative Council, and it would be unfortunate if the Chief Minister then had to lean to the right for support of his policies. It would inevitably provoke charges that his independence had been compromised.

The essential strength of Mr Marshall at the moment lies in the fact that he has found a middle way between the strict security measures enforced by the former colonial government and the appeasement policies advocated by Mr Lee Kuan Yew of the People's Action Party and his allies on the left, and with these measures he appears to have found fairly widespread support among the population.

MR Marshall knows it would be a crass folly to restrict the government's powers to deal with the Communists any further. He has associated himself with the policies of Tengku Abdul Rahman in Malaya to proclaim an amnesty throughout the Malayan peninsula, but this has evidently failed. There is now talk of a meeting with the Communist leader Chin Peng to discuss an ending of the emergency.

It is not known what proposals the two ministers intend putting to the Communist leader but if they are wise they will confine themselves to an explanation of the amnesty offer and nothing more. It would be foolish to hope that a really satisfactory agreement of co-existence will emerge, even though Communist doubletalk may suggest an identity of views on Malaya's future.

Mr Marshall showed in his speech on Saturday that he has no illusions of an easy solution to the Communist problem and that in refusing recognition to the party he will permit peace only on his own terms. This is a heartening sign. But it is to be hoped he succeeds in drumming this fact into the heads of everyone in his party; that unless the two governments make it clear that an amnesty is the only offer being made, there will be grave dangers ahead, and certainly no real peace.

Buraimi Oasis Dispute: Action By Saudi Arabia

Cairo, Oct. 30.

Saudi Arabia tonight called for an emergency meeting of the Arab League's political committee to discuss the occupation of the Buraimi oasis by British-backed troops.

British-led troops of the Sultan of Muscat, and the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi on Wednesday reoccupied the oasis, believed to be rich in oil deposits. Saudi Arabia claims it.

The troops moved in following last month's breakdown on arbitration hearings before an international tribunal in Geneva. Saudi Arabia is now considering bringing Britain's alleged breakdown before the United Nations.

Life Imprisonment For Peron Is Demanded

Buenos Aires, Oct. 30.

The National Investigation Committee demanded today that ex-President Juan D. Peron be imprisoned for life as a "traitor"—a charge that may lead to efforts to extradite him from Paraguay.

The commission asked Federal Judge Luis Botet to act on its charge that Peron, former Vice President Alberto Teissiere and some 250 Peronist ex-Congressmen are all guilty of "crimes against the constitution."

All of the accused are "infamous traitors" who should be imprisoned for life for their repeated grants of special powers to Peron and his associates in violation of Article 20 of the Argentine constitution, the commission said.

(Article 20 forbids the National Legislature to place the "life, honour or fortune of any Argentine at the mercy of the Government or of any individual.")

The charges as they stand, accusing Peron and his henchmen of political crimes, do not provide grounds for extradition. If Botet should uncover evidence implicating Peron in the common crimes of his associates, however, the Paraguayan Government could be asked to surrender him for trial.

At the same time, it was reported that the military court appointed two weeks ago to decide whether the deposed dictator's son for high-school girls constituted "conduct unbecoming an officer" will publish its report tomorrow.

Reported Decision

Informed sources said the "tribunal of honour" has decided that Peron, who was this country's highest ranking General as well as its President, should be deprived of his rank and forbidden to wear the uniform.

Except for the ex-President himself, most of the persons accused by the investigation committee are among the scores of Peronists, large and small, who were arrested when the regime was overthrown by a revolution last month. The committee announced today that one suspect has been released and another arrested in its continuing investigation of Peronist financial irregularities. Ronald Richter, the Austrian scientist who headed Peron's \$72,500,000 "atomic programme," was set free after the investigation decided he was not to blame for the complete failure of Argentina's nuclear research efforts.

Promoter Gaoled

At the same time, Ismael Pace, noted boxing promoter and owner of the huge Luna Park Stadium, was gaoled after preliminary investigation indicated he may have been mixed up in the promotion of a proposed monument in memory of Peron's late wife, Eva.

Retired Maj.-Gen. Edelmo Farrell, who served as President for three years after the 1943 revolution that swept Peron's "colonels clique" to power, protested yesterday against the assumption that Peron was the "power behind the throne" during his administration.

Tories Will Hit Back

London, Oct. 31.

The Conservative government has completed plans to quash a Labour motion of censure in parliament today on its Autumn financial budget.

The government, with a majority of 59 over all other parties in the House of Commons, is in no danger of defeat. But Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister, considers the issue so much one of confidence that he has decided to lead the government defence with a major speech.

Opposition censure motions are not unusual but the Labour resolution on the new budget is widely regarded as one of the most aggressive of postwar years. It alleges the government, in framing its annual budget last April to give income tax and other concessions, acted contrary to national interest in a way "calculated to deceive the electorate and to deceive the public."

Government supporters are certain Mr Butler has the confidence of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

Border Shootings

London, Oct. 30.

Israel Radio said tonight Egyptian army outposts this afternoon opened machinegun and mortar fire on an Israeli army patrol in the Nirim area in northwestern Negev.

The radio said the patrol did not return the fire and suffered no casualties. Elsewhere in the Negev-Israeli area a military patrol today opened fire against a group of armed Egyptians, who had crossed the armistice line. The Egyptians withdrew to their side of the line, the radio added.—Reuter.

(Sir Anthony Eden, the British Prime Minister, said the much disputed oasis had been taken over because the arbitration proceedings had broken down and added that "bribery and intimidation on a wide scale had taken place in the disputed area".)

Emir Faisal, the Saudi Arabian crown prince and British Minister, had charged Britain with "imperialistic designs" on the oasis. He is now in Cairo for talks with Egyptian leaders and the signing last week of a defence pact between the two countries.

THE REASON WHY

Britain has told the United Nations Security Council that she ordered troops into the disputed Buraimi oasis last week because she "had no other means of honouring obligations to the two Arab rulers concerned."

The two Arab rulers are the Sultan of Muscat and the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi whose Persian Gulf states—both in treaty relations with Britain—have been in a long dispute with Saudi Arabia over the oil-rich Buraimi oasis.

Britain stated her point of view in a letter sent last night by Sir Pierson Dixon, the British delegate to the United Nations, to the President of the Security Council, M. Herve Alphand.

The letter criticised the Saudi Arabian government as "the more willing now to reach an equitable solution by arbitration than they were previously by negotiation."—Reuter.

QUIET, BUT MENACING

Amman, Oct. 30.

M. Albert Grand, of the United Nations truce supervision organisation, said today that the situation in the Gaza strip was quiet but that both the Egyptians and Israelis were bringing up reinforcements and tension was increasing.

There have been three clashes in the troubled border area between Egypt and Israel in the last five days.

M. Grand told reporters today that General E. L. M. Burns, the chief truce supervisor, had submitted a note to Egyptian and Israeli representatives at United Nations headquarters in New York. It stressed the necessity for a return to normal life in the Gaza strip to normal life in the south. The number of United Nations observers on the borders will be increased from six to 14.—Reuter.

Arms Factories Offer To Sudan

Cairo, Oct. 30.

The newspaper Al Ahran said here today Czechoslovakia had offered to build arms and ammunition factories in the Sudan. The offer was made to the Sudan government.—Reuter.

Plane Dumps Hydrogen Gas Containers

Tokyo, Oct. 31.

A giant US Air Force Flying Boxcar about to crash on Saturday dumped containers of highly inflammable hydrogen gas near a Japanese town of 5,000, the Air Force said today.

Japanese reports said one of the hydrogen containers blew up a farmhouse. There were no injuries. The lightened load enabled the plane to land safely.

At least eight of the containers of inflammable hydrogen gas were dumped near the Japanese town of Kakogawa, some 300 miles south of Tokyo.—United Press.

BOMB THROWN AT TAVERN

Terrorists Active
In Cyprus

Nicosia, Oct. 30.

A terrorist bomb in Famagusta tonight shattered the entrance of the British-owned Crown Tavern while about 15 British soldiers sat at the bar. Shots were fired at the terrorist who threw the bomb, but he escaped.

Two military cars parked outside were damaged. There were no casualties.

The explosion was the fifth terrorist bomb attack in Cyprus today. There have been three in Famagusta and one each in Kyrenia and Limassol.

There was no dusk to dawn curfew in Famagusta tonight for the first time in ten days.—Reuter.

HARDING IN LONDON

London, Oct. 30.

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus, said here tonight that it would take some time to eliminate the island's terrorists.

He was speaking to reporters at London Airport a few minutes after he arrived to report on the situation to the British government.

The basis of the terrorism, he added, was the organisation Eoka and it was difficult to say how strong it was or how far its ramifications went.

Field Marshal Harding's visit was arranged before he left London a month ago to take up the Governorship of Cyprus.

"I shall discuss all aspects of the problem with the government—political, security and future plans for developing and improving social and economic conditions," he added.

He is expected to report to the Colonial Secretary, Mr Alan Lennox-Boyd, tomorrow.—Reuter.

Sultan's Decision Welcomed

Paris, Oct. 30.

A statement welcoming Sultan Ben Arafat's decision to renounce his rights to the Moroccan Throne was published tonight by the French Government.

The statement said: "The Government of France, with satisfaction, notes the decision of the Sultan of Morocco to ensure in Morocco a calm and well ordered evolution within the renewed framework of a permanent co-operation with France."

The Government's statement, published following Ben Arafat's letter to President Rene Coty, said: "The constant aim of the policy that France has always followed in Morocco has been to pacify and unify the country around the Moroccan Throne."

"France has applied herself to putting an end to dissensions and the fever of passions so as to achieve a constructive and modernising action in a unity of minds and efforts."

"The Aix-Les-Bains talks and the Antsirabe agreements correspond to these basic principles."—France-Press.

Teargas Breaks Up Demonstration

Tangier, Oct. 31.

Police threw teargas bombs last night against some 400 Moroccan demonstrators in the centre of the city.—Reuter.

The Royal Romance: Decision This Week

OFFICIAL STATEMENT EXPECTED

London, Oct. 30.

An official statement on whether or not Princess Margaret intends to marry Group Captain Peter Townsend is generally expected to be issued this week.

The expectation is based on the fact that little time is left to settle the mounting uncertainty before the airman returns from leave to Brussels, where he is air attache; he is due back on November 7.

Between now and then he and the Princess will have only a few hours in which they can meet for Princess Margaret has a number of official engagements during the week.

For this reason it is widely thought that the couple may have reached a fateful decision this weekend at Uckfield House, Sussex, where they are the guests of Lord and Lady Rupert Nevill.

Police with dogs patrolled the 76-acre estate keeping watch for intruders—particularly press photographers. Police radio cars kept on the move around lanes circling the estate while constables checked up on the identities of all callers to the house.

MISS CHURCH

Princess Margaret and Townsend caused surprise by not, as far as is known, attending any church service. They rarely miss a Sunday service normally. During their first weekend together—with friends at Blinfield, Berkshire—a fortnight ago—the Princess interrupted her way to drive 10 miles to a private royal service at Windsor.

A crowd of several hundred signifiers and pressmen waited all day in intermittent rain and sunshine in the hope of seeing them. By midnight the crowd began to break up asconsoletely.

Tomorrow the Princess is due back at Clarence House, her London home. There she will be joined by the Queen Mother, who has been weekending at Windsor. Back in London, too, will be the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, who are spending the weekend at Drumkillo, Scotland, with the Master of Epsom House, the Queen's cousin. They will start travelling back tonight.—Reuter.

System Lauded But Not Adopted

Paris, Oct. 30.

A former French cabinet minister today proposed that France adopt an election system similar to that of Britain because "nowhere in the world is there a parliament so effective, strong and healthy."

It is up to us to adopt the same system for the benefit of France," M. Raymond Marcellin, a Conservative deputy, said in the National Assembly.

He made his proposal as an amendment to the government's election bill but the deputies defeated his motion by 350 votes to 183.

The object of the present debate in the Assembly is to decide when the next French elections shall be held and to decide what voting system shall be used.

Shortly before 11 p.m. GMT the Assembly rejected a motion to take into consideration another amendment which wanted the return in a modified form of the present electoral system. This project was defeated by 328 votes against 277.

The assembly then adjourned until 8 a.m. GMT tomorrow.—Reuter.

OFF TO PARIS

Paris, Oct. 30.

The four members of the Moroccan Throne Council will fly to Paris from Rabat tomorrow, Reuter said. It was reported here tonight that their departure had been planned for this morning but was cancelled due to bad weather.—France-Press.

Treaty-Making Time In Middle East

Cairo, Oct. 30.

The Red Sea kingdom of the Yemen is to sign a treaty "of friendship and good neighbourly relations" with Russia here tomorrow, it was announced today.

Imam Ahmed, the King of the Yemen, has authorised the Yemeni Minister in Cairo, Abdel Rahman Abu Taleb, to sign the treaty on behalf of his country. The Soviet Ambassador, Mr Daniel Solod will sign for Russia at the Yemeni Legation.

The Yemen, 75,000 square miles, is a sovereign state with a coastline along the Red Sea bordering Saudi Arabia on the north and west and Aden, a British colony, and the Aden protectorate, on the south.

The decision to renew the 1927 treaty of friendship between the Soviet Union and the Yemen, to strengthen their trade and economic relations, and to exchange diplomatic representatives was taken here on Oct. 17. The treaty expires last year.

Britain concluded an agreement on economic co-operation with the Yemen in January, 1951.—Reuter.

It is thought here that the main obstacle to the conclusion of a military pact is the attitude of the Jordan army. This is regarded by Arabs as being under foreign command, political circles here said.

The Arab Legion, which forms the nucleus of Jordan's armed forces, is commanded by Lieutenant-General John Glubb. It has a few British officers but is mainly Arab-led. Jordan also has a national guard.—Reuter.

Soldiers Injured By Grenade

Rabat, Oct. 30.

Two French soldiers on an evening pass were slightly wounded in a terrorist grenade attack here this evening. The grenade was thrown at a group of soldiers waiting in the European sector of Rabat for a bus to take them back to the Sale Airbase. The terrorist managed to escape.

In the Arab quarter of Fez, nine Moroccans were wounded six of them seriously, when a grenade was thrown into an ex-servicemen's cafe this evening. The attacker escaped.—France-Press.

THREE DROWNED

Beiluno, Italy, Oct. 30.

Two brothers, Ettore Marabon, 29, and Giuseppe, 28, and their sister, Bruno, 35, were drowned when Ettore committed suicide by throwing himself into a lake near here and the other two dived in to try to save him.—China Mail Special.

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Pure Silk W/emb'd Cami Knicker	\$22-	\$17-
Emb'd Fullette Blouses	\$ 9-	\$ 5-
Pure Silk Emb'd Blouses	\$19-	\$14.50
Men's Pyjamas (Full Sizes)	\$8.50	\$6.50

AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS

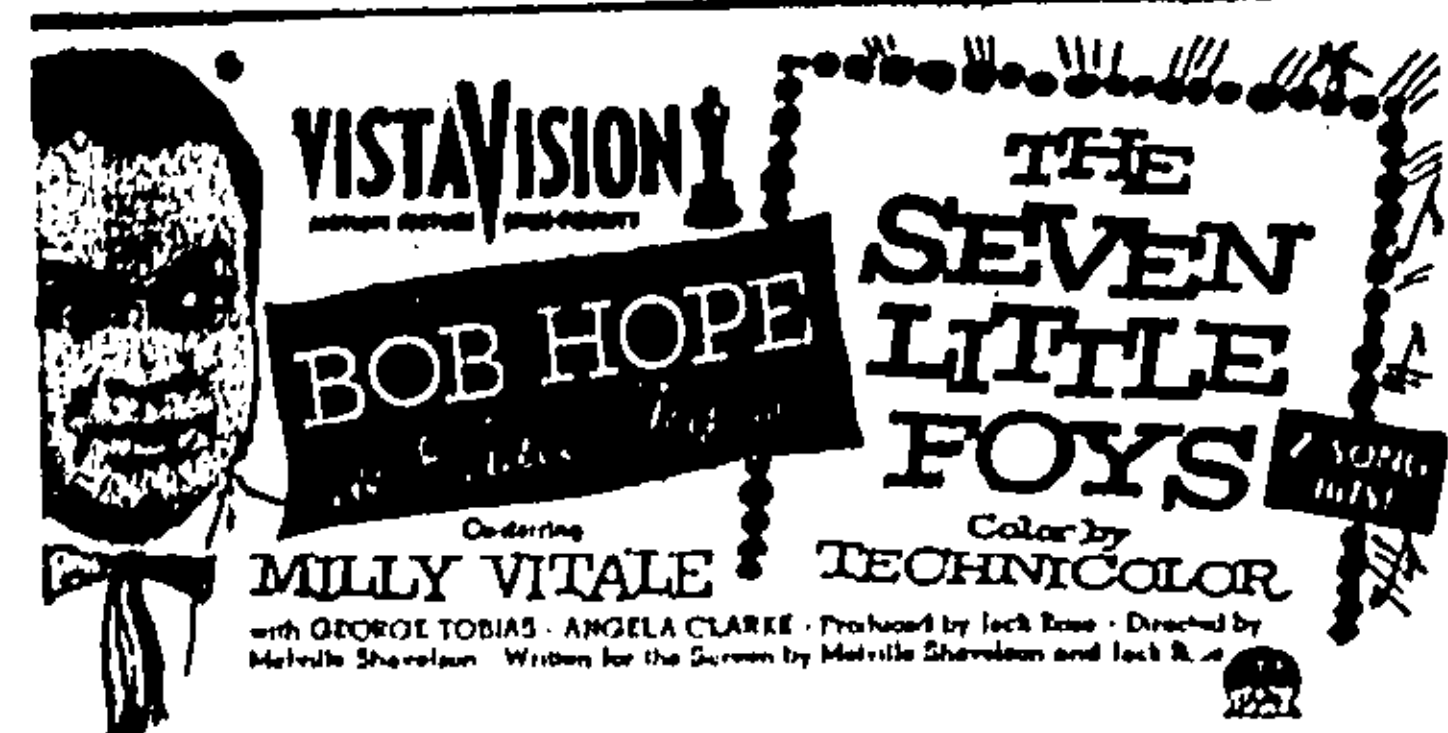
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EX-SULTAN'S LAST DAYS IN EXILE?

Ben Youssef Leaves For France

MOROCCAN CROWDS DEMONSTRATE

Beauvallon, France, Oct. 30.
Ex-Sultan of Morocco Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef flew from far-off Madagascar today in a trip to France that might well mean his return to the throne after two years in exile.

Ben Youssef and two wives, two "semi-wives" and 21 concubines were expected to arrive at dawn tomorrow at the Hotel du Golf in this French Riviera resort village.

Hotel servants—including all the local soccer team who had to call off their game today to work overtime—were preparing the pink-plaster hotel's 120 rooms and installing a television set.

Sultan ben Moulay Arafa, ben Youssef's uncle, was reportedly ready to abdicate completely. He "faded away" a month ago after two years of unpopular rule.

In the native quarters of French Morocco, crowds waving pictures of ben Youssef and green-stained banners of the Shrifian empire danced and cheered through the narrow streets.

1,800 Lives Lost

They were celebrating not only the Muslim festival of Mouloud—the birthday of the prophet Mohamed—but the ever more likely return of ben Youssef.

Nationalist terrorism, which has claimed the lives of some 1,800 Frenchmen and Moroccans in shootings, bombings and stabbings since the French de-throned ben Youssef, had all but disappeared—for the moment.

Ten battalions of French troops (about 6,000 men) were cleaning out the remnants of the native "commandos" who revolted about a month ago in the barren Rif mountains. In Marrakech, the 84-year-old Pasha el Glaoui, who master-minded the pro-Nationalist Sultan's ouster two years ago and later related, was reported ill in his reddish-stone palace.

Unify Spirits

He stuck stubbornly to his sudden about-face of last Tuesday when he had said, "Only the prompt return of Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef can pacify and unify spirits and hearts."

In Paris, the government of Premier Edgar Faure, which granted limited concessions to the Nationalists but promised to keep ben Youssef in exile, kept silent on whether his next stop after the French Riviera would be his old palace in Rabat.

When ben Arafa left Rabat a month ago, French President Rene Coty assured him, "This does not at all mean you are renouncing your rights and prerogatives."

The restoration (of ben Youssef) is rendered legally impossible by the terms of your decision," M. Coty added.

But ben Arafa's former chief of protocol, Sir Abdel Rahman el Hajoui (who fed police in a white Cadillac during ben Arafa's ouster crisis) and Captain Mohammed Ousdir, aide de camp to the French Resident General in Rabat, called on ben Arafa yesterday.

Renouncing Rights

Reliable sources said the Sultan gave el Hajoui a message to President Coty announcing that he was renouncing all his rights to the Shrifian throne.

Such a message could legally clear the way for ben Youssef to reign again—providing the French Government approved.

And this seemed likely, with the vast majority of Moroccans supporting ben Youssef and even the die-hard "French Presence" movement apparently ready to back-track like the Pasha of Marrakech.

Meanwhile, ben Youssef's four-engined DC-6 of the French "International Air Transport" line touched down at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, en route to the south of France.

The handsome 47-year-old Sultan was in a mellow mood when his 10-car entourage arrived at Madagascar's Arivonimamo Airport today after a 75-mile flight from Antsirabe.

For 21 months, ben Youssef and his harem had lived in the "Hotel Terminus"—a name once considered amusingly appropriate.

Said ben Youssef before taking off for France, "I take with me the fondest memory of Madagascar."

Different Circumstances

"This memory would obviously have been happier if the circumstances of my stay had been different."

"I chose the Cote d'Azur (on the French Riviera) because the climate, definitely Mediterranean, reminds me of Morocco. I am used to it. There are vines and olive trees."

"My exile is ending on the festival of Mouloud. It began on the Muslim New Year's Day. I can only ascribe this coincidence to the grace of God."

Then the Sultan's party climbed into the gleaming DC-6. Ben Youssef wore his customary hood and djellabah. His wives and concubines wore veils and blue or grey djellababs. But his three daughters wore Western suits and dresses and his two sons wore Glen-plaid business suits.

Eighty trunks were going by ship. The Sultan lightened his luggage by giving the sewing machines he bought for his wives to the Brazzaville Lepers' hospital and his children's toys to an orphanage.

En route to or already in Nice, where the Sultan is expected to land tomorrow, were emissaries from the Moroccan Democratic Independence Party and from the Throne Council appointed by the French Government to form a government.

First Floor

The Moroccan Premier-designate, ben Slimane, flew from Rabat to France today. He was expected to call on the Sultan before or after talks with M. Faure and his Cabinet.

Last-minute preparations at the Hotel du Golf for the Sultan's arrival included arrangement of 150,000 roses worth of flowers and a truckload of Moroccan carpets specially sent from Paris.

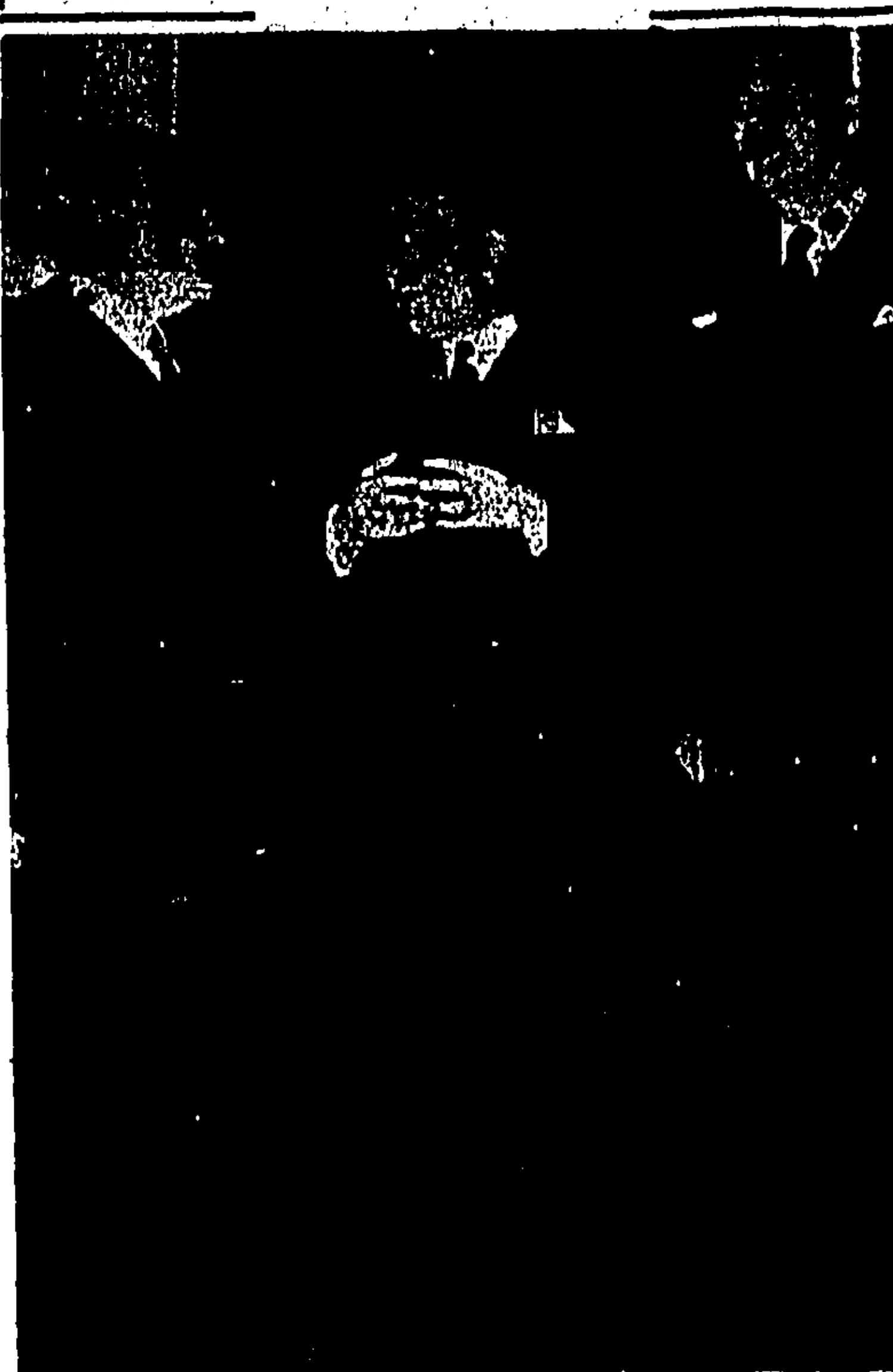
A bouquet of flowers and a small bottle of perfume were placed in each of the second-floor rooms set aside for the Sultan's 21 concubines, while dolls were placed in each of his daughter's rooms.

The Sultan, his two wives and daughters will occupy the entire first floor of the hotel, while the rest of the establishment will be devoted to his entourage.

Flowers were massed on the terrace of the hotel, which looks out on pine woods and Mimosa-scented gardens.

Meanwhile, the Sultan's plane was reported airborne from Brazzaville at 1020 hours GMT and was expected to arrive in France some time during the night.—United Press.

Paris Talks Before Geneva



The world awaits anxiously the result of the Geneva conference, hoping that these new talks between Russia and the West will bring about a definite easing of tension and result in cordial relations between the two mighty power blocs of the world. In this picture the three foreign ministers of Britain, the US, and France are shown at the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, where they met for preliminary talks before the conference opened. From left are: America's John Foster Dulles, France's Antoine Pinay and Britain's Harold Macmillan.—Express Photo.

Russia May Return Ceded Territory

Helsinki, Oct. 30.

If relations between the Scandinavian countries and the Soviet Union continue to improve, the Soviets may be persuaded to part with some of the territory ceded to them by Finland at the end of the war of 1940, a Helsinki newspaper said today.

The Conservative Uusi Suomi said that when Finland ceded parts of the Salla and Kuusamo districts in Northern Finland to the Soviets after the war of 1940, the move was generally accepted as a Soviet manoeuvre to strengthen Communist bulwarks against a possible invasion from Northern Norway and Sweden.

Congressmen Impressed By Russia

Washington, Oct. 30.

A group of 11 American Congressmen, recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, said today they had found no signs there of an economic crisis or of a spirit of political rebellion. The 11 Senators and Representatives gave their opinions on the trip to the "Washington Star."

Senator Allen Ellender (Democrat, Louisiana) said he found Soviet economy stronger than he had expected.

Senator Henry Dworshak (Republican, Idaho) said the Soviet desire for increased tourist and cultural exchanges with the West was quite understandable, considering there was no crisis in Soviet economy.

Senator Estes Kefauver (Democrat, Tennessee) said living conditions in the Soviet Union were austere, but there were no starving multitudes.—France-Press.

"If the Soviet needed this area in order to satisfy security demands against Northern Scandinavia, this situation is now changed," said Uusi Suomi. "Soviet policy toward Scandinavia has now changed."

Recent Invitations

The paper cited recent Soviet invitations to the Premiers of Norway and Sweden to visit Moscow, the recent visit there of President Paasikivi of Finland and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Porkkala naval base just south of Helsinki as proof of growing Russian friendliness toward the Scandinavian countries.

Uusi Suomi said that strategically the two districts were of little value.

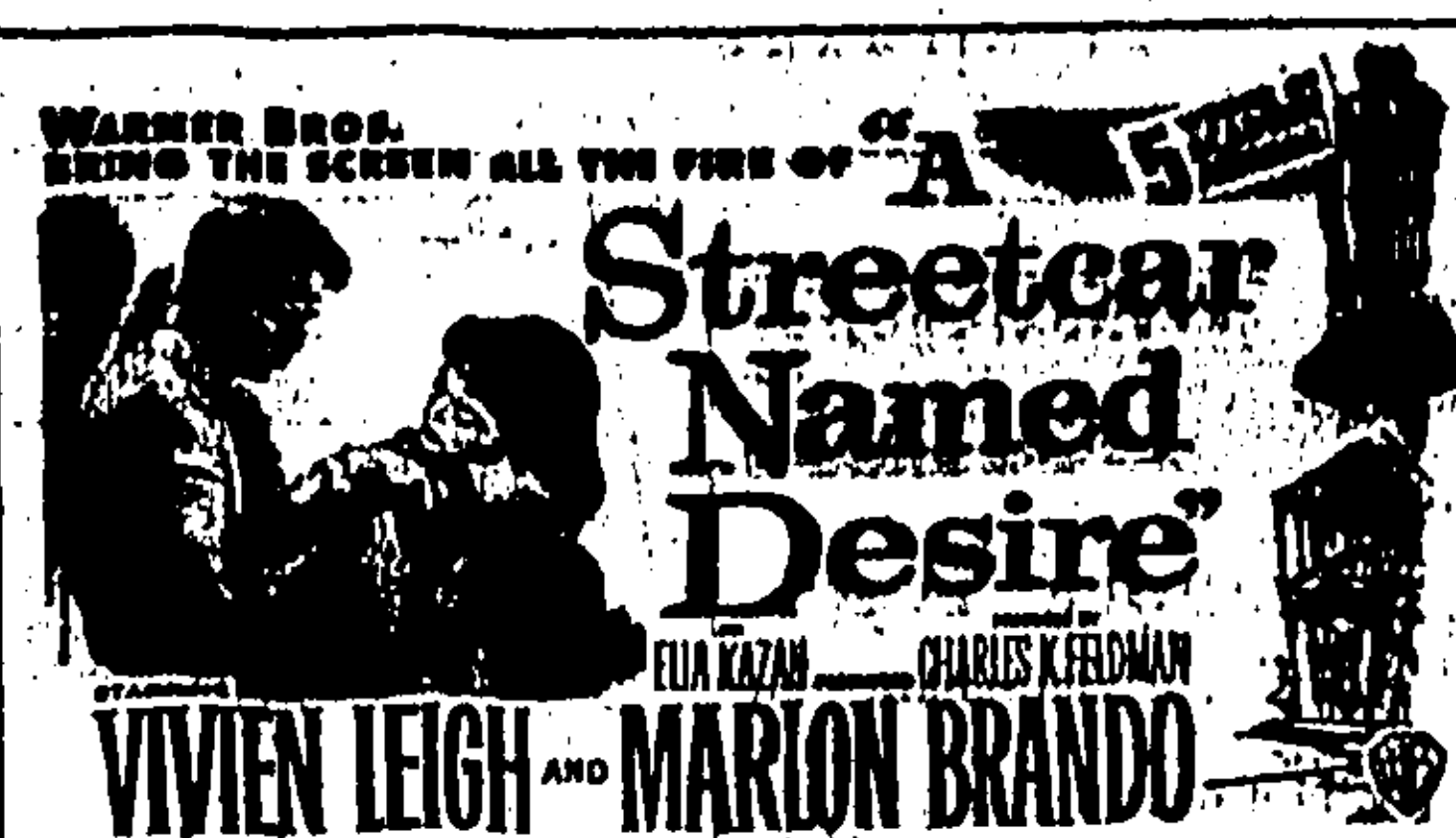
"But for Finland they are of extreme importance," it said. "Their large forests are needed to help bolster our export trade and there is also a large Finnish population living there."—United Press.

Paris, Oct. 30.
Burma's Prime Minister U Nu was today visiting Alma Ata, capital of the Soviet central Asian Kazakh Republic, radio Moscow announced tonight.

A broadcast, monitored in Paris, said U Nu and his party earlier today visited Samarkand, in the Uzbek Republic.—France-Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



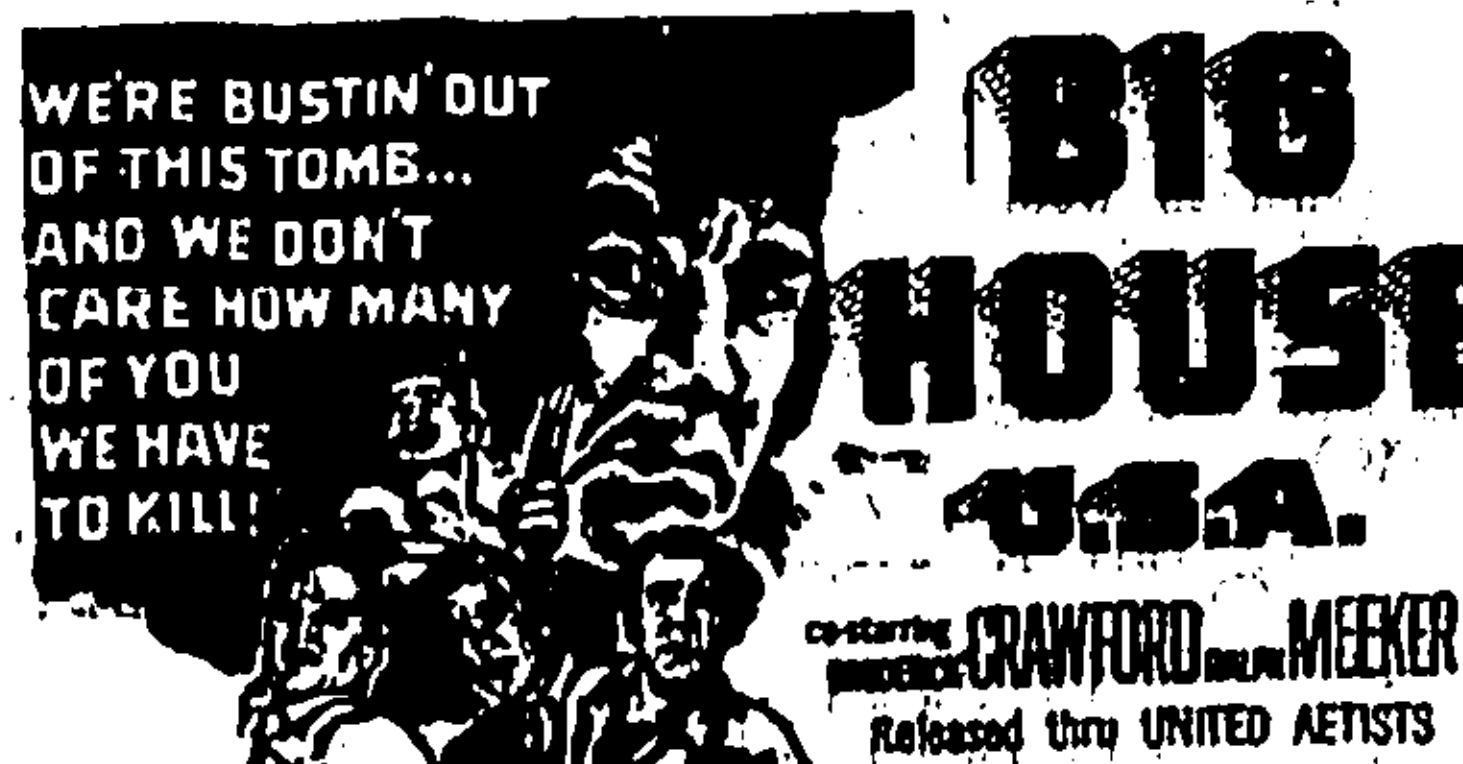
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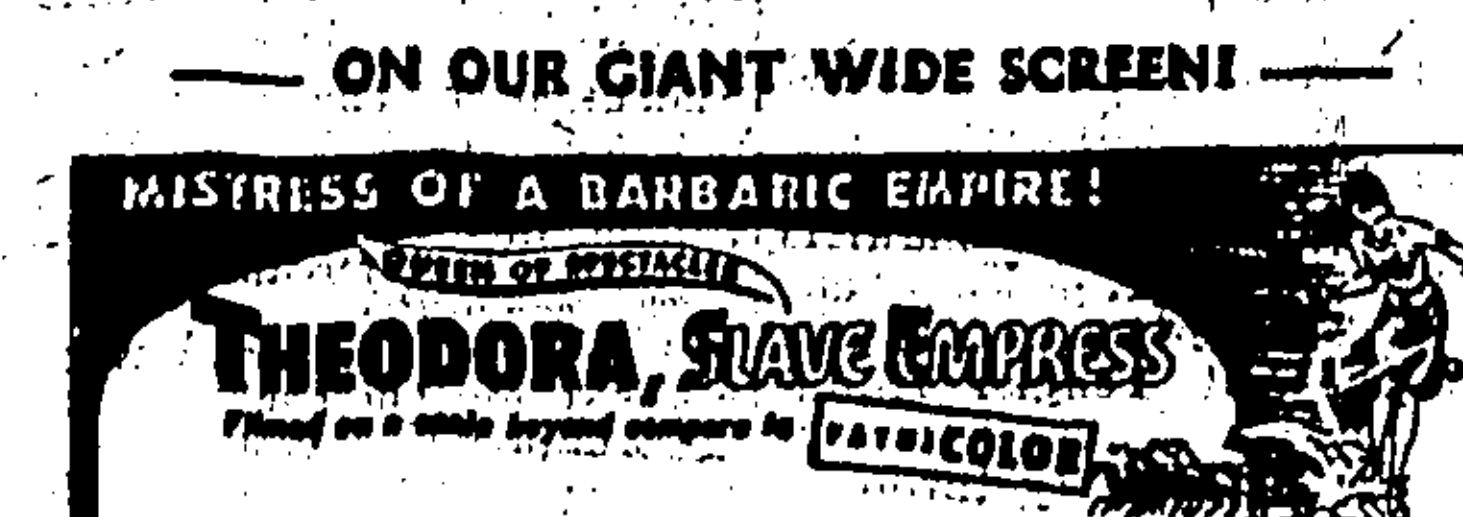
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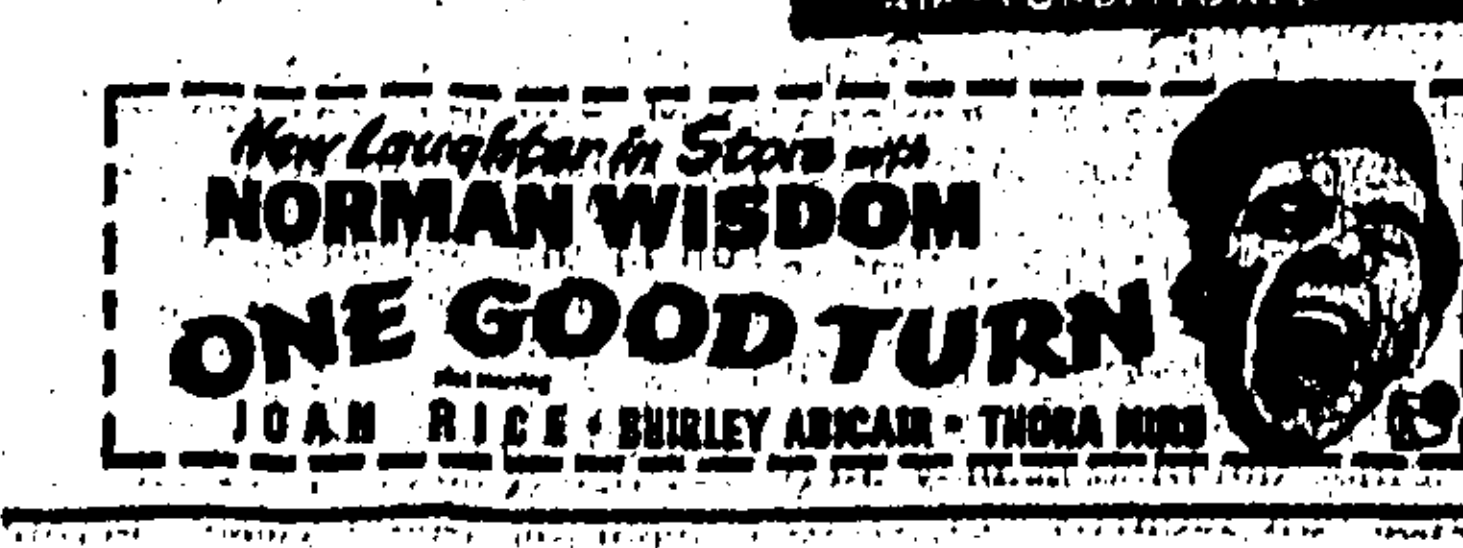
ORIENTAL

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

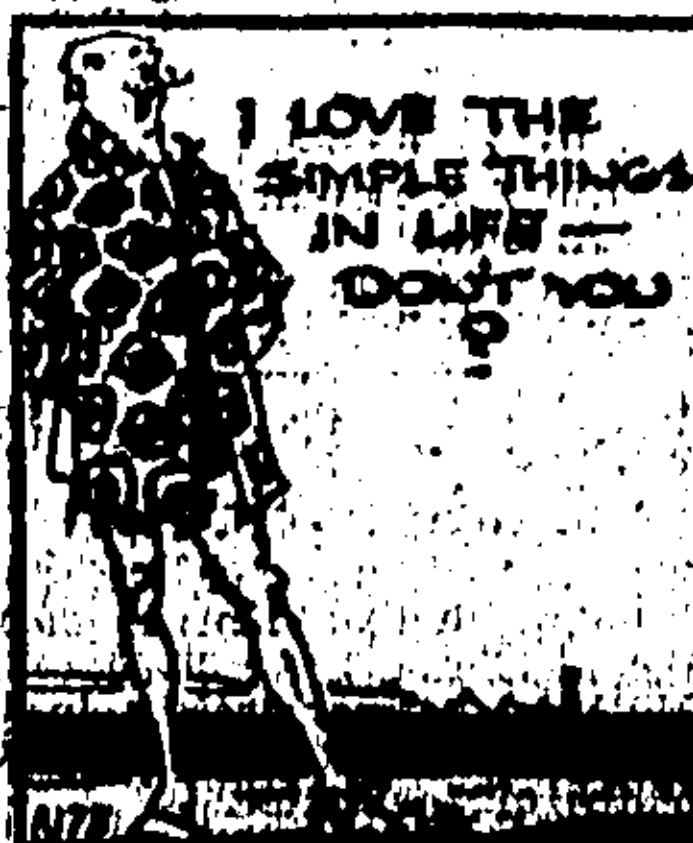


Next Change: "THE NIGHT MY NUMBER CAME UP"

OPENS TO-MORROW Cathay



POP



Bitchy head!



Israeli Premier Outlines Case To Dulles

Chinese Stars Thrill London

US Expedition Leaves For Antarctic

Egypt Ignores Commission

Jerusalem, Oct. 30. "An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said today Egypt had once again refused a demand from the United Nations Truce Supervisory Commission to withdraw her forces from the El Auja demilitarized zone south of Gaza.

The spokesman said the United Nations Jerusalem headquarters had informed Israel there had been "no result" from their request to Egypt.

The spokesman said Egyptian Army units which crossed the international border zone were still entrenched in the Israel sector holding a line in depth in the southern part of El Auja.

Egypt has refused permission to UN observers to inspect Egyptian positions on the Israeli side of the El Auja zone, at UN Truce Commission spokesman said today. UN observers are permanently stationed at El Auja village in the zone.—Reuter.

US NOW IN FULL KNOWLEDGE OF M.E. PROBLEMS

Geneva, Oct. 30.

Israeli Prime Minister Moshe Sharett said here this evening after a meeting with the United States Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, that America could now determine her position with regard to the situation in the Middle East "in full knowledge of all the aspects of the problem."

Mr Sharett had spent an hour and three quarters with Mr Dulles. He said afterwards he had had a detailed discussion with the Secretary of State.

He said "I feel Israel's attitude concerning the present crisis in the Middle East, due to arms deliveries, is now well known to the American Government. I do not believe the United States has had time to determine their position, following new developments. In the meantime I have the impression the United States will be able to go now in full knowledge of all the aspects of the problem."

Mr Sharett continued: "Israel's survival is at present threatened by the growth of arms sales to Egypt. Of first importance for Israel is that she believes she has the right to possess arms with which to defend herself and to an international guarantee of her frontiers and territorial integrity."

Constructive Work

Israel hopes to be able to continue her constructive work in peace, he added.

When a journalist asked if Israel had the necessary funds to buy arms, Mr Sharett replied: "Israel needs foreign aid for her economic and social work and for immigration. As far as arms are concerned, her citizens will make the sacrifices necessary to buy them and defend the country."

Mr Sharett said it was unlikely his government would make any spectacular move on Israel's frontiers. A period would have to elapse during which nothing decisive could be accomplished in this sector, Mr Sharett said.

Observers thought tonight that Mr Sharett might return to Geneva once the Western powers had adopted their position with regard to the Middle East.

Some observers suggested that while the results of the Dulles-Sharett talks could not yet be considered positive, the Americans would make certain moves to Israel's advantage.

Sympathetic

They said that America would examine sympathetically the Israeli requests for arms supplies, providing they did not lead to an armaments race.

The United States was not however bound to give Israel any additional guarantees for the moment.

Mr Sharett will have his final Geneva meeting on Monday at noon with Mr Molotov.—France-Press.

Exiled Poles Want Item On Geneva Agenda

Geneva, Oct. 30. Leaders of the Polish Government in exile said here today the West should bring the issue of the "subjugated" countries of Eastern Europe on to the agenda of the Big Four foreign ministers' conference here.

Count Raczynski, a former Polish ambassador in London, told a news conference today that the Soviet Union "was to secure a 'final Western agreement' to her dominion over these states. Russian actions in other areas such as the Middle East were intended to secure counters for bargains in the most important area—Central Europe."

Strengthen Forces

It was impossible to establish a system of security in Europe as long as "half the continent is under foreign domination." A treaty on the basis of present envisaged would mean the strengthening of Soviet forces in Poland.

The Polish government in exile had submitted a memorandum to the three Western foreign ministers before the conference began, saying the West should emphasize that "peaceful liberation" of Eastern Europe "remains one of the vital points of their political programme."

Mr T. Bielski, president of the Polish Council of National Unity, said Russian aims had not changed—merely methods.—Reuter.

IKE HAS GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

Denver, Oct. 30. The 11:30 a.m. bulletin on President Eisenhower's condition:

"The President's condition continues to progress satisfactorily without complications. After a good night's sleep of eight hours, the President awoke feeling refreshed and cheerful."

"For breakfast he had fruit, bacon, an egg, whole wheat toast, skimmed milk and a cup of coffee. His morning examinations show that his pulse and blood pressure continue to be normal. His morning activities consisted of walking in his room. During the morning he walked upstairs from his study chair in the complex bed into his room."—United Press.

WOODWARD SHOOTING Matter Under Investigation

Oyster Bay, New York, Oct. 30.

William Woodward, Jr., 35, millionaire-owner of the famed racehorse Nashua, was accidentally shot to death by his wife today when she mistook him for a burglar after they returned home from a party honouring the Duchess of Windsor, authorities reported.

Nassau County District Attorney Frank Gulotta termed the shooting "accidental," but told newsmen, "The matter is still under investigation."

Mrs Ann Eden Crowell Woodward became hysterical after shooting her banker-sportsman husband in the head with two blasts from a double-barrelled 12-gauge shotgun in the darkened first floor of their 12-room, three-story Long Island home at 2:08 a.m., Gulotta said. A nightwatchman who heard the shots quailed at a woman screaming hysterically. "Oh help me, oh help me. Something terrible has happened. There's been an accident. Call the police."

The watchman said he saw a man's nude body on the floor of a front bedroom. Mrs Woodward was placed under the care of a doctor and her two young sons were taken away by friends. The boys were awakened by the shot-gun blasts that killed their father, heir to a banking fortune and master of the famed Belair stud machine, since the death of his father two years ago.

To Question Guests

The Woodward stable's star performer is Nashua, which lost to Swaps in the Kentucky Derby this year and then came back in August to defeat Swaps in a winner-take-all \$100,000 two-horse race in Chicago.

"There are many angles we are looking into," District Attorney Gulotta told newsmen. "The wife is not in custody."

He said he and members of his staff would question some of the approximately 40 guests who attended a socialite party given by Mrs George Baker, widow of a prominent banker, at her Locust Valley home in honour of the Duchess of Windsor. There was no indication whether the Duchess would be among those questioned.

The District Attorney said preliminary questioning indicated that willowy Mrs Woodward did not drink any alcoholic beverages at the party. Her husband had a few drinks, he said.

The Woodwards drove to their Oyster Bay home in one of their 10 cars at about midnight, Gulotta said, and went to bed in their separate downstairs bedrooms.

Heard Sounds

At about 2 a.m., Gulotta said, Mrs Woodward heard sounds she thought "were being made by a prowler who has been robbing the last week. She got out of bed, picked up a 12-gauge double-barrelled shotgun and went into the hall, Gulotta said.

Mrs Woodward saw a shadow by the door to her husband's room across the hall, Gulotta said, and fired twice. The blast almost ripped off the door to Woodward's room and hit him in the head, Gulotta said. Woodward fell to the floor about three feet from the door and lay there for some time before his wife found him.—United Press.

The classical theatre of China opened a season in London last Monday and were received with enthusiasm by the critics, despite the unfamiliarity of the acting styles to Western eyes. Said one critic: "I have rarely spent a happier, more engaging evening in the theatre." Many notable figures in British official and social circles attended the opening, among them Lady Clarissa Eden, wife of Britain's Prime Minister. Lady Eden is shown here being greeted on her arrival at the theatre by Mr Huan Hsiang, Charge d'Affaires in Britain of the People's Republic of China.—Express Photo.

Minister Claims Immunity

Santiago, Oct. 30. An attempt by the Interior Minister, Osvaldo Koch, to sue an Opposition Congressman for libel has been thrown out of court on grounds of Parliamentary immunity. It was announced today.

Koch filed suit after a Liberal Deputy, Ignacio Urrutia, charged on the floor of the Chamber that the Cabinet Minister was secretly associated with a German motor company and had been using his official position to "facilitate the company's operations" in Chile.

The Appeals Judge, Roman de Arce, ruled that Urrutia could not be called to account for charges made in Congress. It was not immediately certain whether Koch would take the case to a higher court.

Irregularities

The charge against Koch is the latest of a number of irregularities connected with car imports alleged against the administration of President Carlos Ibanez.

Liberal Senator Pedro Opazo last week demanded the impeachment of the Economy Minister, Oscar Herrera, along with President Ibanez himself. The Liberal Party has been demanding investigation of the alleged irregularities but so far has not endorsed the impeachment move.

Ibanez and Herrera are accused of conniving with an Arab-born Argentinian named Salati Chacur to bring 500 American-made cars into Chile in violation of laws forbidding luxury imports. Opposition leaders say the government officials authorized Chacur to bring the cars in by "capital equipment" for a cellulose plant.

Other Accusations

The President has also been accused of issuing permits for the importation of a large number of Cinemascope projects.

President Ibanez, who is now touring Southern Chile, told a group of Air Force officers in Valparaiso that he was "not" a "patriotic" person, but "a person who is not patriotic."

He was taken to task at the Santiago press, but acknowledged that in a democratic country there was nothing he could do about it.—United Press.

Boston, Oct. 30. The Navy icebreaker USS Edisto pulled out of Boston naval shipyard bound for the Antarctic today, loaded down with everything including a kitchen sink.

A large crowd of friends and relatives thronged the pier to bid farewell to the 300-man crew. The Edisto, which will cruise the frozen wasteland of the far south for six months, is part of Task Force 43, better known as "Operation Deepfreeze."

Eleven Alaskan huskies were the last means of transport to be put aboard the icebreaker before the 3 p.m. departure. The big sled dogs were put in special kennels lashed to the ship's decks. They were trained for the expedition at Chinook Kennels, Wonalancet, New Hampshire.

The expedition is part of the Antarctic phase of the extensive studies to be carried out under the International Geophysical Year programme, a world-wide research effort.

The United States is co-operating with 38 nations in the project.

Special Crew

A special crew loaded more than 122,000 pounds of cargo aboard the Edisto, including construction and scientific equipment to be left in the Antarctic for a party which will spend the year there. The kitchen sink will be used in a photo laboratory.

On the ship, weather decks were two "weasels," specialised snowmobiles, and an enclosed caterpillar, all part of the snow transport system.

On the flight deck were two helicopters and in other sections of the vessel were stored sleds, sleds, cold weather gear and clothing, cameras and a good supply for eight months.

Rations Increased

A 25 per cent increase in rations was allotted each man to make this "the best-fed expedition in history."

The expedition is under the overall command of Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd (USN, ret), famed Polar explorer. In operational command of the task force is Rear-Admiral George Dyer (USN, ret), also an expert on all weather operations.—United Press.

UK Not Buying American Atomic Sub

Washington, Oct. 30. The British Information Service here today denied published reports that Great Britain wanted to buy an atomic submarine from the United States.

Britain's First Sea Lord, Admiral Earl Louis Mountbatten, here for conferences with top US defence experts, has not discussed the possibility of such a purchase with US officials, a spokesman for the Information Service said.

He pointed out that Earl Mountbatten had said before leaving London that Great Britain was working on an atomic submarine of its own. The British Admiralty, he said, had been studying the problem for some time and while progress would be slow, he was sure that the development of a British atomic submarine was only a matter of time.—United Press.

PHOTOGRAPHS by our Staff Photographers

S.C.A.A. Ball
U.N. Luncheon
Jaycee Luncheon
R.A.F. Air Display
Christ Church Fete
Chung Yung Festival
C.A.S. Zonal Exercise
Li Sing School Speech Day
Arrival of Singapore Race Car
Launching of Ferry "Man Tat"
Governor Visits Laichikok Hospital
European Y.M.C.A. Swimming Gala
Winners of Army Small Bore League
Presentation of Medals at H.M.S. Tamar
Naval Tattoo Rehearsal at Causeway Bay
United Nation Association Conference
Opening of Queen Elizabeth School
Premiere of Strategic Air Command
Indian Reception to Mr. R. K. Nehru
Grand Prix Cars on Exhibition
Countess of Limerick's Visit
D.S.O.B.A. Cocktail Party
Union Church Bazaar
Art Club Exhibition
The H. Club Dance
All Local Sports
Local Weddings
Etc. etc.

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SWISS ELECTIONS

VERY GREAT CHANGES

Berne, Oct. 30. EARLY results in the Swiss general elections tonight indicated very great changes in the Federal Parliament, where centre-right parties predominate.

The all-male electorate—women have no voting rights in Switzerland—seemed even more apathetic than in the last Federal elections in 1951. Satisfaction with present prosperity appeared to be the main reason for this.

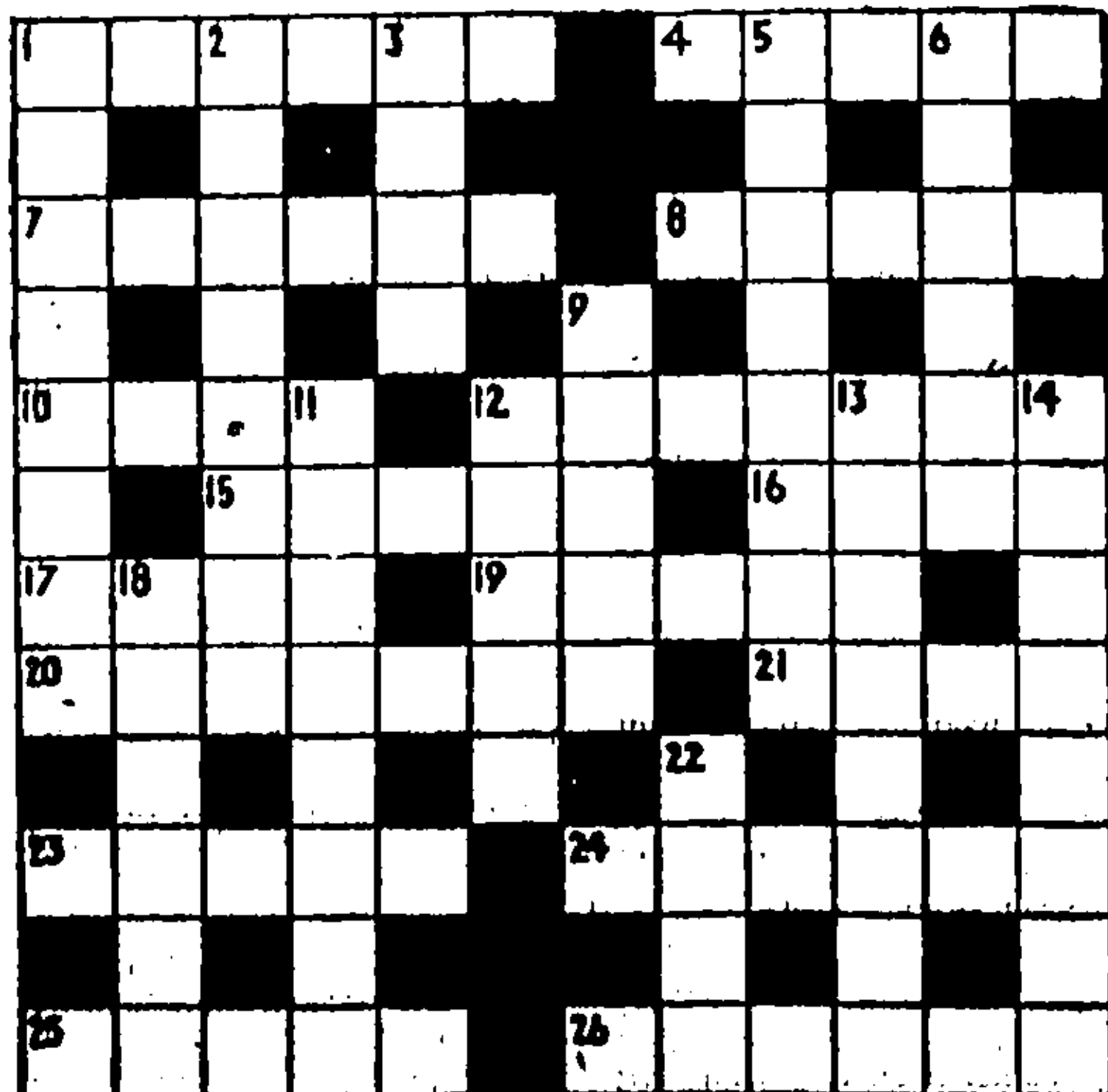
Geneva was the first thickly-populated canton to complete the count—with a poll of 41.3 per cent against 52 per cent in favour.

As before, Geneva elected to the National Council, (the lower house of parliament) three Republicans, one National Democrat, one Social Christian, one Socialist and one Communist.

The Progressive Party, led by the dissident Communist veteran Michel standing for the first time, also obtained one seat, thanks to an electoral alliance with the Geneva Socialist.

In Zurich, the "enfant terrible" of sober Swiss politics, the multi-millionaire businessman Gottlieb Duttweiler, leading an independent group, failed to win a seat in the Council of States (the upper house of parliament). A Radical and Socialist were returned as before.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Arbitrator (8).
- 4 Force open (5).
- 5 Canoeist (3).
- 6 Proclamation (5).
- 10 Turn (4).
- 12 Trees (7).
- 13 Kind of wood (5).
- 14 Smooth (4).
- 15 Detail (4).
- 16 Foolish (5).
- 17 Seedlings (7).
- 21 Clarendon's basket (4).
- 22 Month (5).
- 24 Replenish (6).
- 25 Mirth (5).
- 26 Illness (6).

DOWN

- 1 Fearless (8).
- 2 Self-punishment (8).
- 3 Yew (colony) (4).
- 5 Smelling strongly of (8).
- 6 Safe (8).
- 9 Musical instruments (5).
- 11 Enthralling (8).
- 12 Buckets (5).
- 13 Dull (5).
- 14 Nettle (5).
- 15 Drink habitually (6).
- 22 Successor (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3. Rio-ran, 8. Amuse, 9. Pecked, 11. Cladonia, 12. Mean, 13. Aster, 16. Septa, 19. Iris, 22. Diverted, 24. Haridan, 25. League, 26. Prepared. Down: 1. Ovary, 2. Fume, 5. Hebrides, 6. Idea, 8. Yale, 9. Almond, 7. Fading, 10. Sleep, 14. Tangle, 16. Ripened, 18. Malloy, 17. Vireo, 20. Stage, 21. Alder, 23. Dive, 25. Vale.

NEW DEAL FOR THE MASAI

By HENRY ALEHURST

SOMETIME back in a part so remote that even the archaeologists haven't been able to piece it together, a tribe of fierce, proud, tall and handsome men surged down from the headwaters of the Nile into the rich grazing lands between Nairobi and Mount Kenya.

They called themselves the Masai, they lived on blood and milk, and they lived on the move.

With them came lions, tigers, and many more. They did not raise many cattle, it was easier to find them. They did not make crops. There, too, could be stolen.

They were ruthlessly efficient. Their tribe was a small one, divided into four sections and a core of sub-sections. It moved with all the precision of a modern cavalry.

Its government was simple and efficient.

One Adviser

It had an "executive" branch, which consisted of all the warriors of the tribe, young men, belonging to a fixed age group, by law unmarried, trained to the temper of steel. It had a "legislative branch", which consisted of all the men in the tribe who had graduated from the warrior class into the "elder class".

There were no chiefs. The legislators were advised by one man—the tribal magister. His office was hereditary, and magisters were trained not so much in the arts of magic as in the arts of government.

Their religion was simple. They worshipped the sky. Life was good and free and without care. They plundered the surrounding agricultural

tribes with skill and, in the early days at least, with regard for human life. Killing was forbidden unless it was a dire necessity.

There was reason in that: dead men grow no corn. Fifty years ago, when the first anthropologists arrived on the scene, they found that none of the surrounding tribes dared to speak of the Masai in anything but the most circumpect of words and the gravest of tones.

The Masai ranged from the north of Kenya to the middle of Tanganyika. And there was no stopping them anywhere.

Never Recovered

The British Government restricted them to a smaller area and put an end to most of their raiding activities. But there was no stopping them anywhere.

The Masai—there are now 45,000 of them—could see no need for schools or hospitals or the niceties of modern civilization. They saw no reason to believe that their civilization was any worse than the white man's. They sought no help. They still don't.

But a new scheme is now afoot to rehabilitate the Masai. Just after the turn of the century they suffered serious damage from an outbreak of cattle diseases, rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. Since they were not skilled cattle breeders and they could no longer graze freely on new cattle, they have never fully recovered.

So the government is trying to interest them in sheep. The tribal leaders have agreed to co-operate. To pipe water for the 2,000 sheep the government has given them will cost £85,000 a year.

The tribal council has agreed to collect between 10 and 40 shillings a month from each tribesman to pay for it.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 8.)



"If ever I lay hands on that little—who said he saw 'em take this road..." London Express Service

ALBANIA UNDER THE HAMMER AND SICKLE

By David Laidlaw

OF all the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe, Albania is least in the news.

One reason for this is that there are few escapes, owing to the difficult terrain, with the result that much of the news that reaches the outer world comes from Communist sources, such as the Albanian Telegraph Agency and the Soviet Tass agency.

Nevertheless, fugitives do occasionally escape, and it is then possible, from their reports and from the Communist material available, to present a picture of the internal situation in some detail.

Politically, General Enver Hoxha, who headed the Provisional Government recognised by Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union in November 1945—on condition that free elections were held subsequently—is still firmly in the saddle as chief of the Albanian Workers' (Communist) Party, with the Premier, General Mehmet Shehu, as his "No. 2". According to a refugee who reached the West in November last year, neither of these men appears to have immediate rivals.

Dismissed

THROUGHOUT Hoxha's leadership, Albania has faithfully responded to the shifts and twists of Kremlin policy. For example, following the recent Soviet-Yugoslav talks in Belgrade, Tass announced from Tirana on June 24, 1955, that two Albanian Ministers and leading Communists had been dismissed for "incompetence". They were Taki Jakova, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bedri Spahiu, Minister of Education and Culture.

Both had held their appointments since 1953 and neither had been criticised, at least publicly, for years. Jakova was also removed from the Vice-Presidency of the General Council of the Democratic Front—an office he had held since 1950—and Spahiu from the

Because of its geographical isolation and the difficulty of escape from the country, little is known in the outside world about what is happening in Albania, Soviet Russia's tiny Balkan satellite. Sufficient, however, has been gathered by David Laidlaw from recent information to form a picture of the political situation there and of the extent of Soviet influence over the men who rule the country. This influence is disliked by the Albanian people, who see Russian technical personnel living comfortable lives while they themselves have to work to fulfil the State production plans on low food rations.

Presidency of the General Council of the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society. Both Jakova and Spahiu had a prominent role in the purge of the Albanian Trotskyists, which followed Yugoslav's break with the Communists.

It is significant that the Albanian Government have now made known their desire for a political rapprochement with Yugoslavia. Hoxha is said to have welcomed "with joy" the improved relationship between the Yugoslavs and the Russians. His delight was doubtless attributable as much to his business instincts as to his political affiliations, for the restoration of normal contacts between Tirana and Belgrade would enable the Albanians to secure the passage through Yugoslavia of much needed goods from the other satellites.

Party Control

IT would, of course, also lessen the Albanians' sense of political isolation, which the Communists continually exploit in their press and radio propaganda. The argument put up is that Southern Albania is in danger from Greece, supported by the Western Powers, and that only a Communist Government backed by the

USSR is capable of protecting Albanian territory.

As in the other satellites, the Communist Party controls the government, and all policy directives emanate either from the Soviet Ambassador in Tirana or from Moscow direct, notably on the occasions when Albanian Party leaders visit the Soviet capital.

Food Rations

ALREADY mentioned, Soviet influence, which the public in general dislike, is still strong in the country. The professors at Tirana University are mostly Russians. Technical personnel, including doctors, civil engineers and mining engineers, have been sent from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria. The Russians are, in general, isolated from the Albanians and live their own lives.

Living conditions are said to have improved slightly since 1953, but by Western standards they are still harsh. For instance, food rationing is still in force and any improvement can only be slight. Theoretically, holders of ration cards were entitled in 1953 to between 14 ozs. and 2 lb. of bread (usually maize) per day, and 2.2 lb. of macearoni, 1 lb. of sugar and 1.1 lb. of olive oil, butter or fat per month. It was reported at the time that only the bread ration was regularly honoured.

The targets set in the State Plan for 1955 show how low present production must be—increases of 110 percent, 48 percent, and 37.8 percent were called for in the output of sugar beet, rice and bread grains respectively.

Rejected

THE country's persistent shortage of food was highlighted when, on March 4, 1955, President Eisenhower offered to send in free supplies through the impartial medium of the Red Cross. This offer the Albanian Government brusquely rejected, "with disgust and hatred," on the grounds that it represented "foreign intervention in our domestic affairs."

The attitude adopted was in striking contrast to the gratitude with which Hoxha received a Chinese gift of 20,000 tons of wheat, 5,000 tons of rice, and 2,000 tons of sugar to mark the tenth anniversary of

Albania's "liberation" in November 1954.

The official statement rejecting the American offer was put out by the Albanian Telegraph Agency. It described President Eisenhower's suggestion that Albania was short of food as a "slander." In fact, of course, the President's offer was embarrassing for Hoxha and his henchmen, for whatever they may be able to hide from the people, they cannot conceal the grimness of the food situation.

According to another Albanian refugee, "since the departure of UNRRA in 1947, only members of the Armed Forces, the Government, and Party officials have been adequately fed. The rest of the population—the great majority—have suffered severe shortages, certainly more severe than in any other part of the Soviet bloc."

This unfortunate state of affairs stems primarily from the dislocation brought about by the collectivisation of agriculture and the campaign against the kulaks. Peasants have been forced by the thousands to leave their villages and to seek employment in new industrial concerns.

Punitive Policy

A LEADING article in Zet, a Populist, quoted by Tirana Radio on August 17, 1955, gave vivid up-to-date evidence, from the mouths of the Communists themselves, that the shortcomings all too obvious in Albanian agriculture cannot be shrugged off as the "slander" of an eminent foreign statesman.

The paper complained that almost all areas had "failed to carry out the" (agricultural) plan as a whole, including the surrender of quota commodities, such as animal fodder, meat, wool and eggs. "The experience of the past few years has shown that the final quantities in the collection campaign are the most difficult to get in, because we are dealing with backward agricultural management."

And as an implicit reminder of the peasants' continued hostility to collectivisation, the paper added: "It is essential that Party organisations, State and collection organs should intensify their political activity, exercise strict supervision, and see that the peasants surrender as much surplus grain as possible."

It is sometimes claimed that the Albanian Government's punitive policy has softened during the last year or two, and that many of those imprisoned for wartime collaboration have been released. Many political prisoners, however, are still held in jails in Tirana, Korca and Gjirokaster, and any amelioration in the Government's policy must be relative to the severely repressive measures applied in the past.

For instance, it is known that political prisons and concentration camps were in operation at some 40 places between November 1944 and August of last year. The Director of the Statistical Bureau in the Albanian State Prosecutor's Office, who fled the country in 1948, estimated on his arrival in the West that at the end of 1947 there were some 18,000 political prisoners, in addition to the concentration camp inmates. Last year it was estimated that some 10,000 were held in political prisons and an additional 10,000 to 15,000 in the concentration camps.

Forced Labour

THE Albanian Criminal Code adopted in May, 1952, incorporated earlier provisions for the extensive use of forced labour, and nearly all industrial projects and road and railway construction undertaken by the present regime have been carried out by penal labour and by so-called volunteers.

Many pre-war, wartime and post-war Ministers, deputies, Government officials, clergy and Muslim religious leaders have been employed on drainage projects, highway and port construction, the building of barracks and fortifications and so on, under intolerable working conditions.

Here is a refugee's account of the conditions prevailing on the site of an irrigation ditch 45 kilometres long, 40 metres in width and 10 metres deep, which was completed only this year and on which 6,000 prisoners and 800 "free" workers had laboured since 1948.

The norm for digging was fixed at 10 cubic metres per day. But it is very hard for anyone who lives on a diet of 400 grammes of bread daily (later raised to 900) plus a few onions, or garlic or grass, to achieve such a standard of output. So the Communist director tried another system to increase productivity: those who repeatedly failed to fulfil their norms were tortured. Cuts were made on their feet and the wounds sprinkled with salt. Life went on without hope. There are families now spending their sixth, summer (in the camp).

Independence

ALTHOUGH for centuries they lived under Turkish suzerainty—in fact, from 1467 until the proclamation of independence by International agreement in 1912—the Albanians have always been noted for their sturdy individualism, and in many areas Turkish control was nominal. That this spirit of independence continues to a lively degree is clear from the Communists' unrelenting pressure on the peasants, and from the large numbers still in detention whom the authorities, for obvious reasons, feel it would be dangerous to set at liberty.

Paris Newsletter

A PUNCH AT POUJADE

From SAM WHITE

Paris. BACK in the news is 34-year-old Pierre Poujade, leader of France's anti-tax revolt, whom the authorities are at last prosecuting for organised defiance of the law. It is a timely prosecution, for the Government hopes to smash the Poujade movement before next spring's General Election.

Poujade is now out on bail awaiting trial, and the prosecution will continue whether or not the present Government survives.

Recently I spent a weekend with Poujade in his native town of St Cere (population 2,959) in Central France.

The headquarters of the movement is there in a ramshackle tiny office above Poujade's now somewhat fly-blown stationer's shop. The staff consists of five locally hired middle-aged typists and an administrative secretary who, appropriately enough, is a bankrupt grocer.

Morning mail

That morning's mail alone brought a batch of letters from MPs anxious to make their peace with M. Poujade and 473 new adherents all enclosing a 1,000-franc money order as membership fee to his "Union for the Defence of Small Shopkeepers and Artisans."

Poujade had just returned from one of his barnstorming speaking tours and while he attended to the mail his wife, an attractive brunette, gossiped in shopkeepers' doors while her five-year-old daughter tugged with impatience, complaining that she hadn't seen papa yet. Poujade, strikingly handsome with the build of a champion rugby player, radiates a natural gift for leadership.

It is not surprising to learn that he became a sergeant in the Free French Air Force almost immediately after joining it following an exciting escape from occupied France.

Right word

His rhetorical style is extremely effective and very funny. He speaks with a strong Provençal accent and is a master of slang, which he uses with striking effect.

He never rants, but has a pleasing way of appearing to search for the right word and it is at such moments that he convinces his audience with a rich and picturesque slang.

His large house where he lives with his mother, wife and four children is sparsely furnished and splendidly free from stuffy French middle-class pretensions.

Poujade's father was an architect in this pleasant little town and Pierre, youngest of four children, had his educational opportunities cut short by his father's death when he was seven. His two brothers and a sister are all respectably established and trown on his present notoriety.

Tax system

As for his mother she worries about him with a mixture of doting affection and maternal pride. Poujade likes to pull her leg by saying occasionally that he will leave St Cere if the town's name is not changed to Poujadville or if he is not elected mayor.

The Poujade movement started as a justified explosion of anger against the baffling perplexities of the French tax system and its consequent seemingly arbitrary extortions and fines. Then, too, French tax-collecting civil servants are themselves miserably underpaid, suffer from a violent inferiority complex and are doctrinaire socialists almost to a man.

Poujade claims that his aim is official recognition of his 100,000-strong union as the organisation of small shopkeepers with whom the Government should negotiate on tax matters. At present he is an enigmatic figure in French politics. To the French Right he represents a considerable temptation to rise to power on his bandwagon. To the Left he symbolises the classic Socialist idea of a Fascist demagogue exploiting middle-class discontent.

Changing An Old Indian Custom

By PAULINE WALTON

EVERY day, all over India, housewives carry their clothes to the local laundry which, more often than not is a local river. There by its banks the dirty clothes are beaten with sticks or pounded with stones until they are clean.

Now, however, an all-out effort is being made to change this traditional method of laundry, which has persisted for thousands of years. British soap manufacturers know that as long as clothes are washed in running water, their soap powders will not be practicable. Even when bar soap is used, so much is necessary if every item is individually soaped, that many housewives economise by using the cheapest available (often making it themselves), rather than using branded products. Not surprisingly then all the ways of influencing customers that have proved successful in the West are being tried with added vigour here in the East.

A CLATTER

Recently, with some fifty Indian housewives, I attended a "Judge the whiteness" contest. We all inspected household linen and clothes washed in various ways and were asked to vote for our choice. The results proved that an economical use of soap got the clothes just as clean as the old method. Im-

mediately a clatter of discussion broke out. Most of the anti-soap housewives, middle-class women who do their own washing, argued that if clothes were washed in a bucket of soda, they must absorb dirt from previously washed garments. Their method at home is to soap each garment on the floor, beat it, then rinse. Now they were being urged to kneel and rub rather than beat, and to save soap and labour by using a bucket instead of running water.

STRIP CARTOONS

Very few of the women had tried any soap powders. None had yet used detergents. These are not yet made in India, but a limited quantity of one well known in Britain is being imported.

Strip cartoon advertisements are being used by one British firm. An office worker fails to use promotion and quarrels with his wife, all because his clothes are shabby from constant beating. Then mother-in-law tells the wife to use the modern method of washing. Clothes stay smart longer—and another marriage is saved!

Unfortunately, however, in a land where the British are considered unclean, it is uphill work for them to change the nation's laundry habits! It is the British custom of bathing in a tub ("soaking in their own dirt") which has earned them their reputation. Indians use a shower or pour fresh water over their bodies from a brass pot.



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please'**

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gin, you strike a shrewd blow for old-
time standards when you call for

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SATURDAY'S RUGGER

TOO MANY PLAYERS HAVE AN EXTREMELY HAZY NOTION OF THE LAWS

Says "PAK LO"

On Saturday afternoon the Gunners, as expected, overcame 48 Brigade by 24 points (3 goals, 3 penalty goals) to 8 points (1 goal, 1 penalty goal), but although in many ways an excellent game the fantastic number of penalties that were awarded against the players, and rightly so, deserves serious consideration.

Since the beginning of the season referees have been trying to stick more closely than ever before to the laws of the game, but it is obvious that far too few of the players have made any attempt to read, let alone understand the laws that recently came into force as regards offside, while all too many of the players have an extremely hazy notion of the laws in general.

Now, whose fault is this? Primarily it rests with the players themselves for the cost of a copy of the Laws is a mere 6d, and there is no reason why every player should not buy, read, learn, and inwardly digest the laws contained therein.

Next, the team captain is to blame for not attempting to instruct his side in the finer arts of the game. But most of captains are in the same class as their teammates. They just don't know the laws.

TRY THESE
This will presumably arouse ire in the breasts of those reading this who consider themselves proficient enough already to force further instruction, but try yourselves out on the following (if you can answer them correctly then you have at least made some attempt to learn the laws).

From last season's Seven-a-Sides: A lineout with ten yards to go. The ball comes in and a forward of the Black team puts the ball with one hand and it goes in the direction of White's line. A White forward takes it and makes a mark. The referee awards a fair catch. From the touchline arise cries of horror and indignation. Was the referee right or wrong, and why?

A very fast wing forward watches his team losing line out after line out, and as soon as he sees his opponents take the ball in the lineout he makes for the fly half. He takes two steps over the centre line of the lineout and the referee whistles for offside. Right or wrong?

Now one for those who are called on to be a touch judge. The ball has been thrown in, but has not gone five yards. Should the touch judge keep his flag up to let the referee know?

If any of those fairly simple questions have you baffled then it is time you bought yourself a copy of the Laws of the Game.

NAVY 6, CLUB "A" 0

Now the games themselves. Club "A" were narrowly beaten by the Navy by 6 points (2 tries) to nil. For once the Club forwards tried rapidly, but it was not the Navy who ran them off their feet, but O'Kelly at fly half with his touch kicking. He kept his forwards

running from one side of the field without a let-up, and refused to let his three try and go through.

In the first half the Club did fairly well in the lineouts, but in the second half the Navy were the better. From the scrums the Club hardly ever saw the ball, and the Navy threw, while they fumbled a few passes, had some lovely runs, and always looked safe in defence.

The two outstanding players were Penman of the Club and Lloyd of the Navy. Both easily outthrew the others, and both made some nice openings, but usually they were on their own at the time.

The game was fairly even for the first half, though the Navy had a slight territorial advantage, but the Club defence held firm, with Martin covering and tackling well at full back.

In the second half the Navy gradually took the upper hand, and spent most of the time in their opponents' half of the field and in the 12th minute the Navy opened the scoring. The ball came from a scrum about 15 yards from the Club line. The ball was scrambled around and the loose, Burke, playing Turner as one of the wing forwards, crossed the line near the corner post, and touched down. The referee was intent 2-0.

Now there was no question of the Club winning. The Navy were completely in the ascendancy, and were never made their own half. The next ten minutes they spent ten yards from the Club line, and finally from a scrum in front of the posts the ball came back to the Navy and the three were sent off. Penman with a lovely tackle stopped them but in the loose maul that resulted the Navy smartly heeled the ball back and Davies dived over in the corner. The conversion was missed.

GARRISON 27, BRIGADE 0
The next game was between H.K. & K. Garrison, and the 27 Brigade. At first it looked as if 27 would win, for their three were very fast off the mark, while in comparison the Garrison three looked sluggish. But in the forwards there was no doubt about the stronger side. Loose mauls, set scrums, or lineouts, it made no difference to the Garrison forwards.

Well led by Phipps, they overwhelmed the opposition, and gave their three the ball practically every time. And their three came to life. The longer the three played, the better they looked, and Parkinson was everything a good scrum half should be. His passes were a joy to behold, and he dummed his way through the opposition a few times, much to their obvious annoyance.

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In the 14th minute Jones opened the scoring when he converted a penalty kick from the 27th to 3-0. The Garrison swung into the attack again, and there was a scrum on the 27th's 25. Parkinson got the ball from the scrum and dummied nicely, and whipping through the opposition touched down beside the posts. Phipps missed 6-0.

A few minutes later Parkinson seized his chance and went blind, then passed out to Dawson who sent him over well. This time Phipps hit the crossbar but luck was with him, and it landed over 14-0. Before the 27 Brigade could recover the Garrison were back again. This time it was a foot ball which did the damage, and Cross picked the ball up to hand on to Jones who scored easily under the posts. Garrison converted 19-0.

Jones scored the next try himself when he took a reverse pass and crossed the line well out in the 27th's half. The 27 Brigade turned and shoved but inevitably they pressed the Garrison back to within five yards of their own line. But then and took the ball the length of the field with the whole team handling it at one time or another, and Sterling crossed the line to add another three points. 22-0.

In the closing minutes Blackburn, who was the main strength of the 27 Brigade, missed an easy penalty to leave the 27 Brigade scoreless. 22-0.

Finally the Gunners versus the 48 Brigade, on the Army grounds. For the first few minutes it was anybody's game, and the Brigade were the first to open the scoring, by no means against the run of play, but Garrison rallied his three and they soon took the upper hand, and held on to it despite some very good attacks by 48.

But it was in the forwards that the Gunners were superlative, with Collett far and away the best. They won every scrum but one, and every lineout but one.

Outclassed though they were, the 48 forwards fought back and never gave in, but on the penalties they gave away. And Garrison was in top form as far as kicking went.

On checking over my notes I find that not only did he convert every try scored, but converted every penalty inside the 48 Brigade's half of the field. He never looked as if he would miss. In attack and defence he was always there, and the only man to outshine him in attack was the right wing three, Cunningham.

He played the game of his life, and whenever he got the ball within ten yards of the line, it was a score.

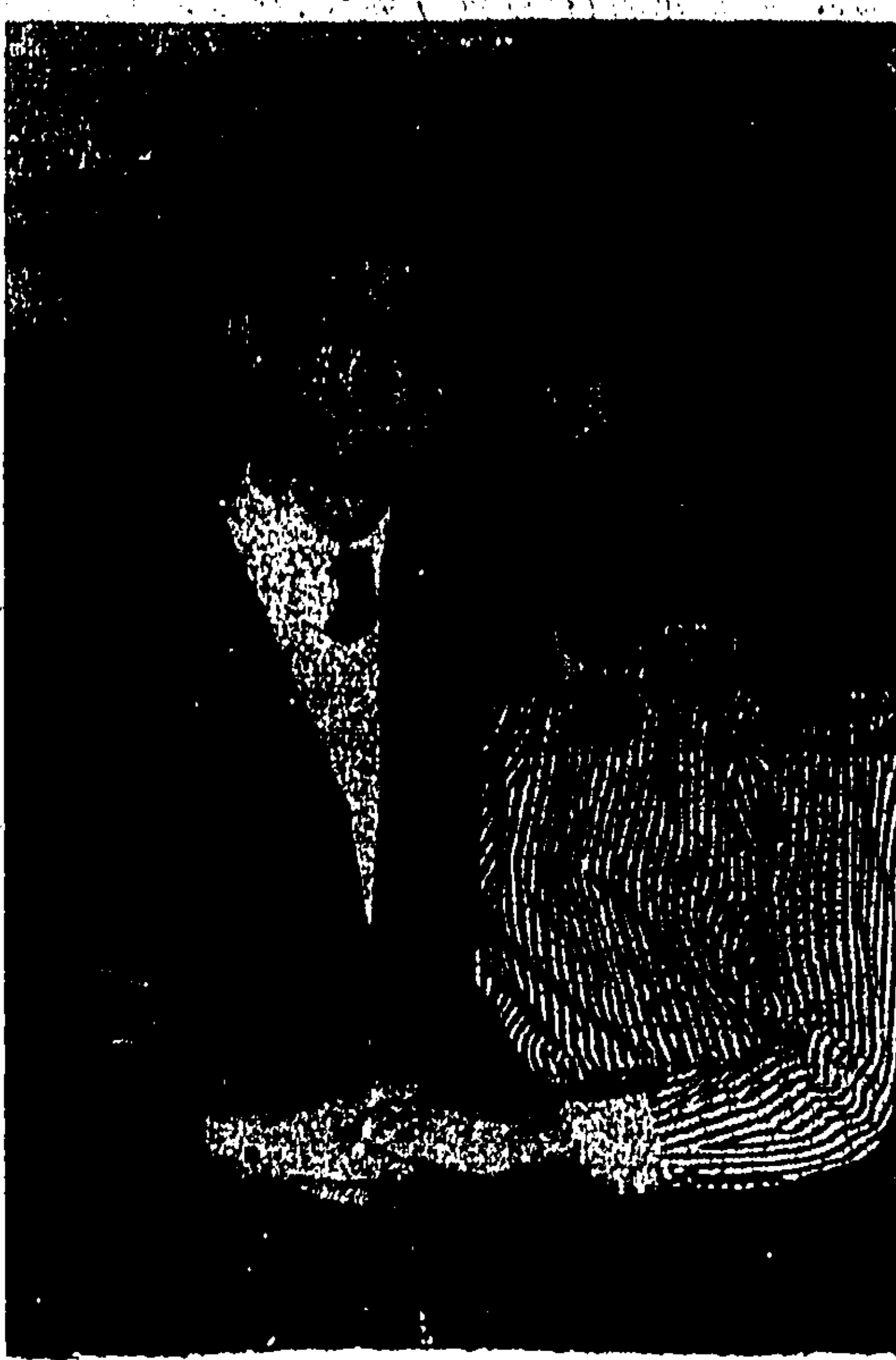
On the other side Keir had a good game at scrum half, but saw little of the ball and could not give his three many chances to get going, while the rest of the three never settled down to any great extent. Moore was the most dangerous of the lot, but was not backed up enough.

Brigade opened the attack and after a few minutes they found themselves 15 yards from the Gunners' line. There was a scrum, and Glen took the ball and kicked, but it bounced back off one of the forwards, and Moore got to the loose ball and snapping it up, dived over beside the posts. He then converted 3-0.

But the 48th kept up the pressure but sent back to their own half to a long kick by Gerrard, one of the forwards committed the crime of trying to enter the scrum from the wrong side and was penalised. It was a long kick but Gerrard converted it 6-0.

But now the Gunners began to look more like the team we had been expecting to see. On the 48th's half of the field, the Gunners were given permission to compete in the Compton relays, May 31, all during 1955. The Chronicle also said Santee would receive \$750 for com-

PIRIE TO WED GIRL ATHLETE



Crack British runner Gordon Pirie, who has twice recently bested Czechoslovakia's Emil Zatopek in long-distance track events has announced his engagement to Miss Shirley Hampton of Orpington, Kent. Miss Hampton, pictured here with Pirie, has like her fiancé, represented Britain in international athletic events. In 1952 she held two World records for running. Pirie says they expect to marry soon after next year's Olympic Games. Both of them, he adds, hope to be chosen for Britain's Olympic team.—Express Photo.

Missouri Valley AAU Suspend Wes Santee Over Expense Money

Kansas City, Missouri, Oct. 30.

The Missouri Valley Amateur Athletic Union registration committee today suspended Champion American miler Wes Santee over accounts of his expenses.

A member of the committee, who refused to be quoted by name, confirmed the suspension. He said that it possibly could keep Santee from participating in the 1956 Olympics.

Actual length of the suspension was not known immediately. However, it was believed that an appeal could be made to the Board of Directors of the Missouri Valley unit. That failing, the member said, Santee could appeal to the National convention which meets early in December.

The suspension arose from charges Santee accepted expense money to run in California last summer. Santee, who is a lieutenant in the Marines at Quantico, Virginia, was not present for the meeting today. However, he appeared before five of the seven Committee members last Sunday.

A tape recording of that meeting was made and it was on the basis of that recording that today's action was taken.

BEST BET

The Committee member said the suspension would bar Santee, a former University of Kansas athlete believed to be America's best bet to run the four-minute mile, from competing in open or individual meets with the Quantico Marines.

However, he said Santee possibly could continue to run in inter-service meetings. "Santee is a good boy and is not guilty of running for money," said the Committee member. "He is a good American representative for the Olympics and I think it can all be worked out. We have to set some rules for amateur athletes to comply with, however, and they must be upheld."

Last June the San Francisco Chronicle said Santee would receive approximately \$3,000 in expenses for five races in California within a month's time but, despite the story, he was given permission to compete in the Compton Invitational track and field meet.

The Chronicle said at the time that Santee was jeopardizing his amateur standing by taking far more than legitimate expense money in his California appearances.

The Chronicle added that Santee received \$300 from the Fresno relay on May 14, \$1,000 from the Columbia relay, May 20, and \$400 from the Modesto relay, May 31, all during 1955. The Chronicle also said Santee would receive \$750 for com-

WEEK-END CRICKET

Interport Trial Held The Spotlight

By "RECORDER"

Main interest in the week-end's cricket was centred on the Interport trial at Cox's Road yesterday. The selectors watched everything very closely and very nearly every batsman of repute staked his claim to a place with a neat stroke or two worthy of a better class of cricket.

The bowlers did not cover themselves with glory. Birley's offbreak bowling worried the civilians most and Pritchard's spinners gave the Services their more uncomfortable moments. Carnell was not in form, despite his three wickets, and Carl Myatt was tried too late in the game to be able to convince anyone with his three wickets for 14 runs.

Pritchard bowled for eight overs, five of which were maidens, and took one wicket for 10 runs. Birley took four for 48 in 20 overs, seven of these maidens and his past record of consistency may be taken into account.

As matters stand, however, it looks like the all-rounders having first claim and Stanton, Weller, Pritchard and Lipcombe, seem reasonably assured of a place in the Hongkong XI. The wicket-keeping job is between Carr and Ray Hughes, and the former holds an edge as a better batsman.

Alice Pearce is, of course, another certainty. Which makes it six practically picked. Army's Withall and Bedson, more so the former, are likely to be selected as opening batsmen, though one may go out for Ivor Stanton.

This leaves four places with four reasonable bowlers already in the side and the scope for the selectors is wide enough. For another batsman George Souza could well be considered and the selectors would not be doing local cricket a disservice by giving him his cap before old age finally gets in on George.

He has contributed his bit to local cricket and it isn't his fault that Craigengower never seem to be able to recruit the bowlers to make them a Championship team.

If Alan Stepto's record in Singapore cricket is any criterion to go by, it would seem probable to include two good pace bowlers in the side. Some of Stepto's analyses in Singapore were fantastic even by Hongkong standards. But where are these pace bowlers? Those on call lack the bite.

The visiting batsmen, it looks more likely, will be treated to a variety of balls swinging in odd directions, with quite a few pairs of safe hands to hold the lifted ball.

There is a second Interport trial at Chater Road this coming Saturday and Sunday.

LEAGUE CRICKET

Saturday's League Cricket was not very interesting other than for IRC's narrow defeat by the Scorpions at Chater Road. The Indians deserved to win this match from every other angle but that of their continued epidemic of dropped catches.

Even opening batsman Ador Rujmham came off for a change to score 54. Carl Myatt was good for 30 and A. R. Abbas for 44. Stanton, five for 55, and Leach, four for 14 did the damage. IRC were all out for 158.

The Scorpions lost Stanton, caught and bowled S. H. Khan, for two, but Pinniger and Pearce stayed to 50 for two wickets. After that, wicket for wicket, IRC were in the second innings and Scorpions were eight down for 150 whereas the Indians had been eight down for 141.

Leach and H.R.A. Chamberlain proved difficult to dislodge and the Scorpions won with two wickets in hand.

The Army South-Craigengower match at Sookunpoo saw batsmen on either side giving away their wickets rather than bowlers taking them. The ball was kicking high and tempted too many.

For Craigengower only Hagl and Souza, 22 and 20, contributed much to their innings of 81. With Bedson carrying his bat for 25 and Carr for 30, Army won handsily with seven wickets intact.

Even KOC's batsmen found Recreation's third bowling playable and Coffey's fast bowling did for 40. Fairchild being even more at home with 61. Recreation were all out for 70 (Fairchild 3 for 37, Bell 4 for 14).

Navy made 90 against Optimists at King's Park. The latter losing six wickets in gaining four points. Laurie Kilbee was undisturbed for 36.

Teams For Second Interport Trial

The following are the teams for the second Interport cricket trial, to be played at Chater Road on Sunday and Monday, November 6 and 7:

T. A. Pearce's XI: T. A. Pearce, M. Birley, R. O. N. Carnell, P. J. Howard, Dobson, C. J. R. Leach, J. Lipcombe, G. H. P. Pritchard, I. L. Stanton, N. Weller, F. A. Weller, W. N. Withall.

D. W. Leach's XI: D. W. Leach, H. Bedson, D. G. Coffey, B. J. Dhabar, V. Fairhall, G. Ledlie, R. M. Macpherson, A. Morton, C. Myatt, G. A. Souza.

Up a pair is Thomas C. Robinson and E. Hall. Play will commence at 1 p.m. on Sunday and 11 a.m. on Monday.

Sports Diary

TODAY
Annual Meeting, Boxing Association, Mission to Seamen, 7 p.m.

TOMORROW
Mixed Doubles, Division I: LRO v IRC, Recreation v CCC, Green v HKU, HKU v CYMCA, Klu v CC "Yellow".

WEDNESDAY
Mixed Doubles, Division I: LRO v IRC, Recreation v CCC, Green v HKU, HKU v CYMCA, Klu v CC "Yellow".

THURSDAY
Mixed Doubles, Division I: LRO v IRC, Recreation v CCC, Green v HKU, HKU v CYMCA, Klu v CC "Yellow".

FRIDAY
Mixed Doubles, Division I: LRO v IRC, Recreation v CCC, Green v HKU, HKU v CYMCA, Klu v CC "Yellow".

SATURDAY
Mixed Doubles, Division I: LRO v IRC, Recreation v CCC, Green v HKU, HKU v CYMCA, Klu v CC "Yellow".

SUNDAY
Mixed Doubles, Division I: LRO v IRC, Recreation v CCC, Green v HKU, HKU v CYMCA, Klu v CC "Yellow".

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HONG KONG

KOWLOON

Hoad And Rosewall's Refusal To Turn Pro Staggers Jack Kramer

London, Oct. 30.

The refusal of £20,000 sterling apiece by the teenage Australian lawn tennis stars, Ken Rosewall and Lew Hoad, to turn professional has staggered not only Jack Kramer, the American promoter who made the offer, but many other people as well.

Why did they refuse this handsome offer? That is what others apart from Kramer would like to know. Kramer was so interested that he went to Australia to talk to these youngsters and boost his offer.

A bait of £20,000 sterling as a minimum bargaining offer is a lot of money for a young man, especially when his parents are not very rich, to Rosewall and Hoad. It must have been a small fortune. But in Australia, the amateur laws governing lawn tennis are far less strict than in most other countries. As with the cricket stars, they can make good money legitimately without having to turn professional.

Rosewall admitted after turning down Kramer's offer that he had had "an attractive offer" made him by the Carnation Milk Company of Australia.

Hoad, who is employed by Dunlops, said the Carnation Company had also made him an offer though his wife is said to have influenced him to stay an amateur. She is quoted as saying: "Getting such a lot of money when you are so young would have been a bit confusing. Perhaps it is not a good idea for a young newly married couple, particularly when you are not used to a lot of money."

But the question arises how much really worse off are these youngsters in turning down Kramer's offer?

What appears to have happened is that both players, finding life extremely pleasant as it is and having had fresh assurances of good superannuation, greater security and social standing if they stay amateurs, have decided that with the two offers they are in every way better off by refusing Kramer's offer, however tempting as it may appear on the surface. There is also the question of loyalty to their country which helped them to the top, for Australian chances of retaining the Davis Cup could be completely torpedoed if they turned professional.

For all that, few men could afford to turn down a fortune out of pure sentiment unless they were so financially placed as to be able to afford to do so. Fortunately for Australia and for their two great young players, they are undoubtedly in this happy position. — China Mail Special.

CHINA MAIL

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NOTICE

THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUB
The Club Bar and Restau-
rant will be closed to
members from 26th October
to 4th November (both dates
inclusive).

By Order,
A. E. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that an Interim
Dividend of £10.0 per share
has been declared on account
of the year 1955.

This Dividend is payable on
or after 21st November 1955.

The SHARE TRANSFER
BOOKS of the Society will be
closed from 12th November to
20th November 1955 both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. B. SINCLAIR,
Assistant General Manager.
Hongkong, 29th Sept., 1955.

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VIENNA OPERA HOUSE REOPENS

SATURDAY

International Audience Will Attend

Vienna, Oct. 30.
The Vienna Opera, one of the world's greatest opera houses, is to reopen here on November 5, ten years after its destruction by fire during World War II, with a performance of the "Liberation opera," Ludwig van Beethoven's "Fidelio."

In the State Box will be the 80-year old white-bearded President of the Austrian Republic, Theodor Koerner, who, as a general in the Imperial army, used to attend performances in the old building when the box was still occupied by a Habsburg Monarch.

An international audience of music lovers from all over the world, of diplomats, officials, statesmen and businessmen will crowd the boxes, restored to their former glory of white and stucco and leaf gold. Special correspondents from Japan, Australia and South Africa, as well as from every country in Europe, have been flocking to the opera house for weeks with requests for tickets.

Vienna considers it fitting that the Opera House, a pre-war Vienna landmark, should be reopened in 1955, the year of the restoration of Austrian sovereignty after 17 years of Nazi rule and Allied Occupation.

Burg Reopening

Its reopening, in November, was preceded by the reopening on October 15, of the Burg theatre, the traditional centre of the theatrical life and skill of Imperial Vienna, for the first time since World War II.

Both the Opera House and the Burg theatre were all but completely destroyed in the closing stages of the war. The Opera House, built in 1869 by Eduard van der Nael and August Seward von Sewardburg in the neo-baroque style of the day, was left a burned-out shell on March 14, 1945.

Since then it has stood deserted, except for the workmen—though the Opera company have made themselves a second home in the Theater an der Wien.

It has taken ten years of work and 200,000,000 schillings (over £3,500,000 sterling) to restore the Opera House to much the same outward appearance as before. The new House, however, boasts one of the most advanced stages in Europe from the technical point of view.

The Opera House first opened in May 1869, with a performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni." A formal dress rehearsal of the same opera, also attended by the Federal President, will mark the restoration of the House to its traditional role on November 4, the day before the official opening.

Ceremonial

There will be a ceremonial inauguration at which the Minister for Reconstruction will hand the keys of the new House to the Minister for Culture, who in turn will pass them to Dr. Karl Boehm, the Conductor, who is the first Director General of the new Opera House.

This is the one building on which the Austrian state, which owns it, has spared no pains. The architects have reconstructed the auditorium almost, though not quite, in its former style. The traditional red, gold and white have been used. The new House, however, boasts one of the most advanced stages in Europe from the technical point of view.

But there is a smooth line in the new auditorium, which is absent from pictures of the old. The old chandelier has been replaced by an obviously modern one, with 1,400 lamps and six metres (18 feet) in diameter, in the centre of the radially patterned roof.

The fire-proof iron curtain between the audience and the stage now bears an unmistakable

Climbers Drop Claims

Katmandu, Oct. 30.
Sir John Hunt, leader of the British expedition to Everest in 1953, and Sir Edmund Hillary, who conquered the mountain, have dropped their plans to climb two big peaks in the Everest region next year.

Both mountains—28,146-foot Kanchenjunga and 27,790-foot Makalu, the world's third and sixth highest—were climbed in May this year by different expeditions.

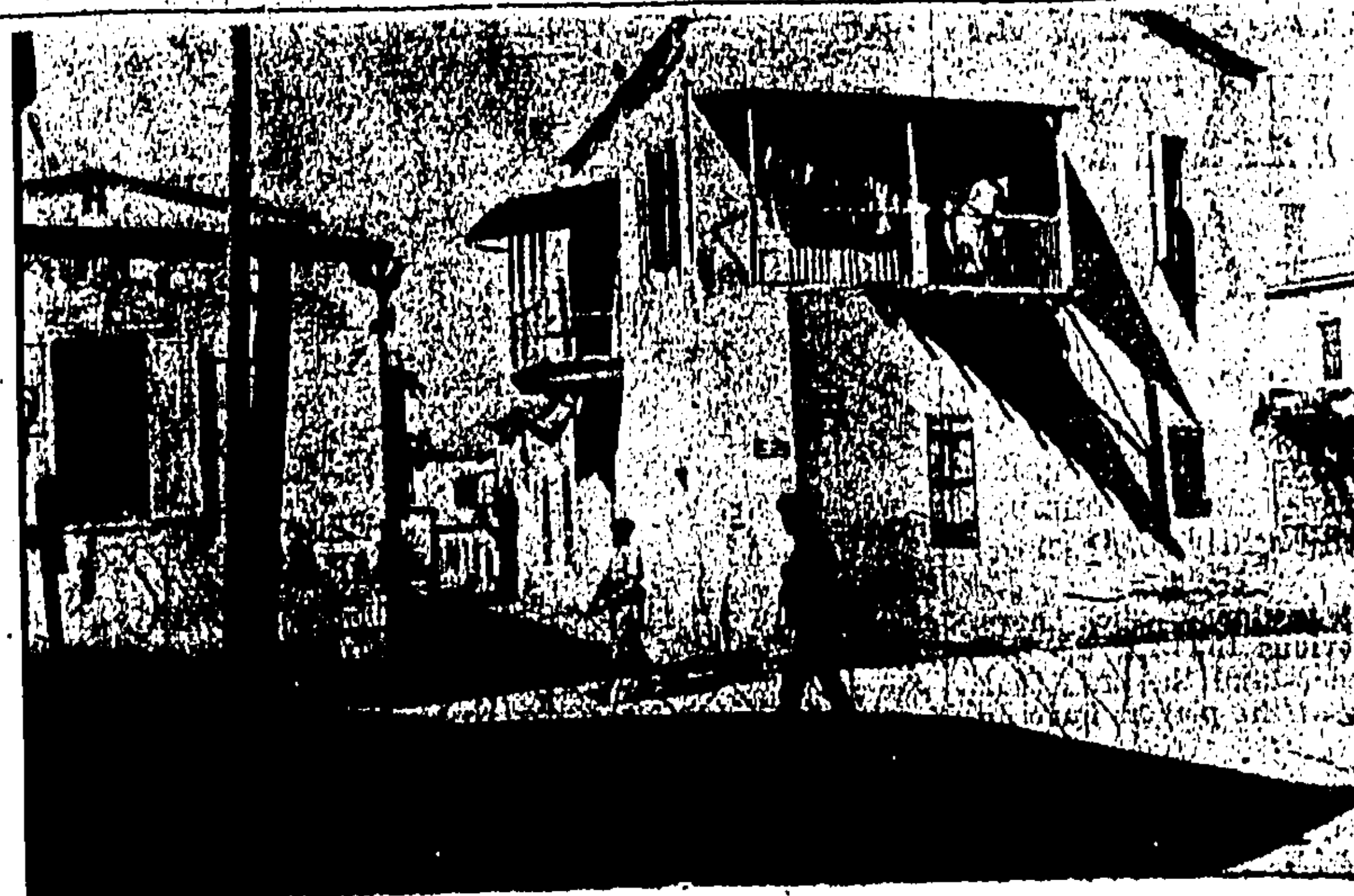
A British Embassy spokesman said here today that both Sir John and Sir Edmund had informed the Nepalese Government they were giving up their claims on these peaks which they had reserved in advance last year.

Sir John intended to climb Kanchenjunga in the spring but a British expedition under Charles Evans has now done it. And a French climber, Jean Franco, led a party up Makalu before Sir Edmund. —China Mail Special.

Thirty Operas

According to Dr Boehm's present plans, the company will have to rehearse a repertoire of over 30 operas in the first season, including several new productions. And even the greatest singers will have to submit to a discipline which, so far, in the Theater an der Wien, has not been imposed.

There will be no more extensive foreign tours, for example, for star singers. Dr Boehm is insisting on a clause in each singer's contract binding the artist to at least five or six months' work in Vienna for three consecutive years. —China Mail Special.



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Sir John Hunt, leader of the British expedition to Everest in 1953, and Sir Edmund Hillary, who conquered the mountain, have dropped their plans to climb two big peaks in the Everest region next year.

Both mountains—28,146-foot Kanchenjunga and 27,790-foot Makalu, the world's third and sixth highest—were climbed in May this year by different expeditions.

A British Embassy spokesman said here today that both Sir John and Sir Edmund had informed the Nepalese Government they were giving up their claims on these peaks which they had reserved in advance last year.

Sir John intended to climb Kanchenjunga in the spring but a British expedition under Charles Evans has now done it. And a French climber, Jean Franco, led a party up Makalu before Sir Edmund. —China Mail Special.

Famagusta, Cyprus—Town-people watching from their balconies see British troops imposing a daylight curfew on Famagusta, second largest town in Cyprus. The curfew followed the shooting of a Royal Air Force officer and the wrecking of the police station by a bomb. These incidents reflect the tension on the British-controlled island, where there is a strong movement for Enosis (union with Greece). Britain has countered terrorist attacks by increasing the military forces on the island and appointing a military governor. —Express Photo.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere, which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31

By Air
Formosa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 6 p.m.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1
By Air
Thailand, 10 a.m.
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 2 p.m.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 2 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, 3 p.m.
Thailand, India, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Canada, 6 p.m.
Philippines, 6 p.m.

Jordan Senate Appointments

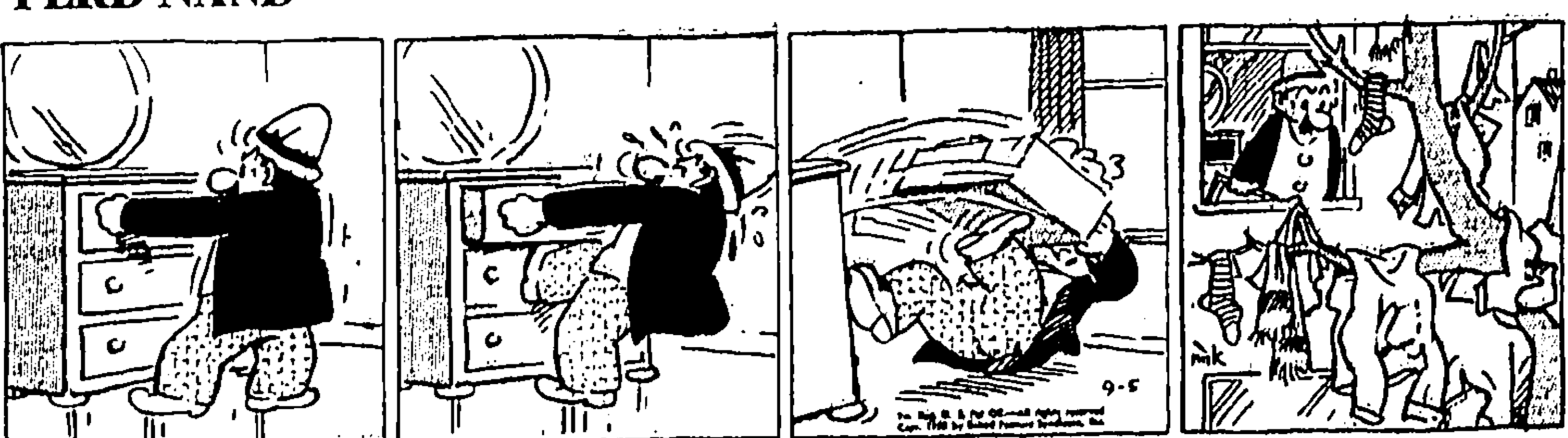
Amman, Oct. 30.
A Royal decree today announced the appointment of 20 persons to the Jordan Senate which was dissolved last week under the amended constitution. It was also announced that King Hussein will officially open a new session of the Jordan Parliament on November 1. In his throne speech, he will deal with Jordan's foreign and internal policy and relations with other Arab states. —Reuter.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



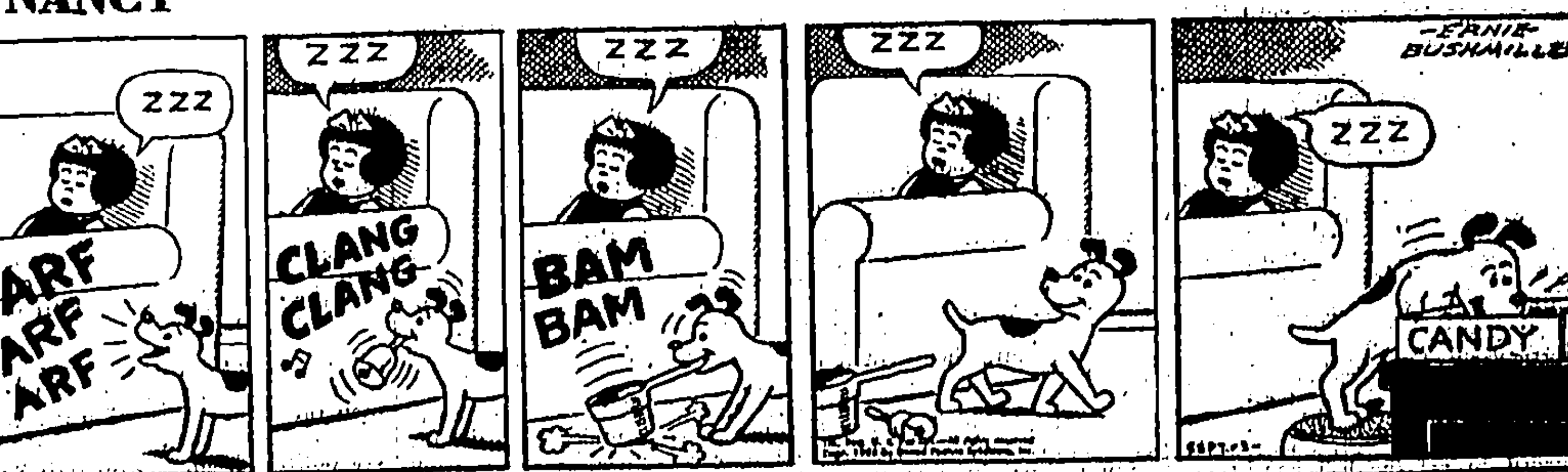
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

FERD'NAND



By Milk

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins

NZ Drive Against Alcoholism

SUDDEN PUBLIC CONCERN

Wellington, Oct. 30.
New Zealand has suddenly started a drive against alcoholism.

A National Educational Society on Alcoholism was formed during September, and the activities of Salvation Army social workers and Alcoholics Anonymous have become news which is displayed with emphasis by daily newspapers.

This sudden interest is not because the country has "taken to the bottle," but because the medical profession has focused attention on something which has long existed—a skeleton in the national cupboard.

The problem of the alcoholic is growing. A staff correspondent of the Wellington morning daily newspaper, The Dominion, summed it up like this: "There are definite signs of increasing interest in the problem, but it is probable that few people are fully aware of its extent. It may well be that it is sufficiently serious to warrant active steps by the Government."

Current Opinion

The current public concern about alcoholism seems to have been provoked by an estimate by Professor J.E. Caughey, of the Otago Medical School, that there are more than 20,000 alcoholics in New Zealand. Several other medical men support his estimate.

In the annual report of the Department of Health, too, it was disclosed that alcohol was one of the largest single causes of insanity among the men of New Zealand. During 1954, 31 men and six women were certified insane as a result of alcoholism, compared with only two cases of insanity attributable to drug addiction.

The Society will engage in no activities other to promote or to prevent the sale of liquor. But it was agreed that liquor must be kept away from alcoholics and teen-agers. A full time secretary will be appointed. The first clinic will

be established in Dunedin soon, and advice and medical treatment will be available.

On the spot donations were made at the Society's first meeting, by private citizens and business houses. Several local organisations pledged their support. Immediately afterwards, one of the largest breweries in the country, New Zealand Breweries Limited, announced that it would give £500 to the Society.

A Nuisance

A branch of the Society has been formed in Auckland. At the inaugural meeting there, Professor Caughey, as guest speaker, said that in the past hospitals had regarded the alcoholic as a nuisance but this attitude was now being changed.

Declaring that Rotoa Island, a haven for alcoholics run by the Salvation Army, provided little more than segregation from the community, he added: "We believe that the present system of committing people to Rotoa is wrong, for they receive little medical treatment. What is needed are beds in a hospital. Rotoa should be abandoned."

Figures issued by the Medical Statistics Branch of the Department of Health show that the problem is worst in Dunedin and Wellington. In Wellington, there are over 10,000 alcoholics in people and in Dunedin, 5,3. In Auckland, there are 2.2 per 10,000 and in Christchurch, 1.1. The statistics branch says that it may well be that these figures do not present an accurate picture.

Labourers, the term covering a multiplicity of work, contribute the most alcoholics, according to these statistics, but there are also collectors, company managers, chemists, accountants, a doctor, optician, artist and hypnotist, among many others.

First Aim

The first declared aim of the social workers and medical men active in the new crusade is to convince the public that alcoholism is a sickness, not a form of immorality to be deplored and ignored. At an open meeting of Alcoholics Anonymous, Wellington, a former alcoholic stressed this aspect of the problem and urged that better facilities be provided throughout New Zealand for its treatment.

"We lack these facilities," he said. "An alcoholic is put among other mental patients in hospitals and though I am not suggesting that he is not a mental patient, I should like to see a ward set aside for him where possible."

The causes of alcoholism are not fully understood, but doctors know that with proper methods and the co-operation of the patient it can be cured. —China Mail Special.

NEW DEAL FOR THE MASAI

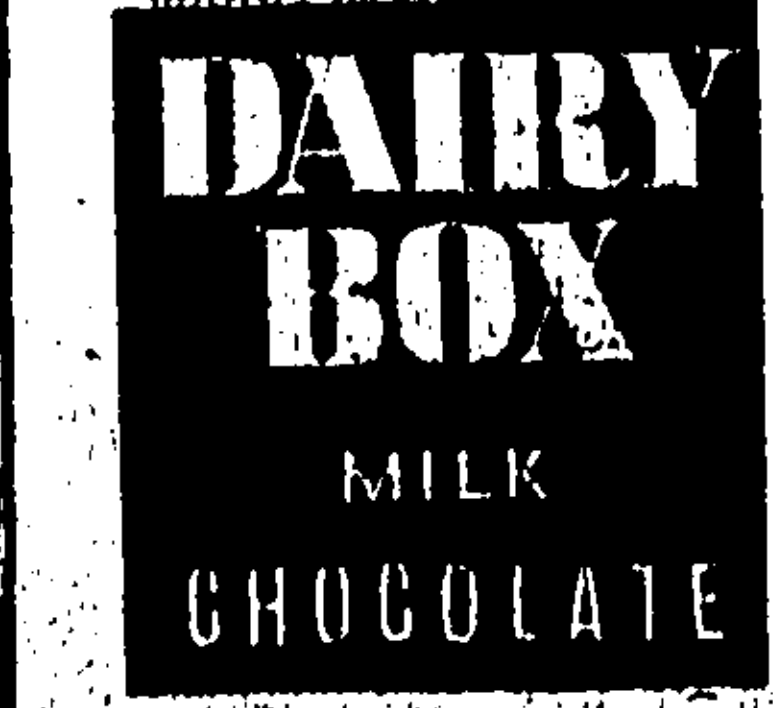
(Continued from Page 4)

That means—if it works—that the Masai will have to do some serious sheep raising for profit. It also means, probably, that the Masai will be worried about their traditional diet of blood and milk (with a little stringy beef thrown in) and, partly at least, into millets and lamb.

But the tribal elders think that these two reasonable prices to pay for preserving as much as they can of their ancient way of life. They will be more dependent on the white man's civilization; but they will also be in a stronger position to maintain their own independence.

Many Masai may still regard the white man's intrusion, but in retrospect, it was probably a good thing for them that the white man did come.

For the Masai were still busy trading with the white man. They would have met up with the Masai—a tribe just as fierce and efficient and, by that time, far more versed in modern warfare, equipped with modern weapons, certainly have ended in a bitter civil war, which the Masai would have emerged.



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

The Chancellor Is Vulnerable

WEEKLY
TEXTILE
MARKETS
REVIEW

New York, Oct. 30.

The cotton goods trade last week became too busy making deliveries and booking new orders to worry too much about the ups and downs in the price of raw cotton.

Converters, garment manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers shared agreement that the existing note of confidence to carry over into situation right now is the closest it has been to a "seller's market" since the police action in Korea. Supplies, deliveries, demand and prices all were favorable as claimed by the sellers.

Wherever the price of raw cotton may settle, some observers felt the order backlog on grey goods and manufacturer textiles was big enough to obscure uncertainties in the raw material price picture.

In fact some mill executives claimed any advantage derived from lowering cotton prices would be offset by increased wages and other higher production costs. A few million welcomed cotton price cuts as an opportunity to "make a profit on some of the goods we sold at cheap prices some time ago."

Wide List

Another colorie felt that operations of the government cotton loan programme would stabilize the raw material situation as soon as peak harvesting operations are over a few weeks hence and farmers keep putting cotton into the loan at the current heavy rate.

Textile business last week covered a wide list of constructions. Converters were active buyers of the basic 80 square four-yard print as they moved to meet the quickening demand from manufacturers who in turn were anxious to get goods on the market for the spring season.

Broadcloths, sheetings, osen-burges, satens, ducks, book-binding and tobacco cloths shared in the business.

Spinners reported some yarn orders for late December and January delivery on carded and combed knitting yarns. Best interests came from knitters, who got subjected to style changes to the same degree as weavers, who cannot operate too far in advance.

Bayon grey goods sellers reported softening tendencies on a number of constructions. While the movement of goods in the overall has been substantial, brokers said many types of goods are still fairly plentiful.—United Press.

New York Cotton Market Review

By WILLIAM T. PLUNKETT

New York, Oct. 30.

Cotton prices pulled in opposite directions last week, with the nearby deliveries going up while the later months kept sagging to seasonal lows.

At Friday's close the list ruled 38 points higher to 108 points lower, or up \$1.90 to off \$6.40 a bale from the preceding week. Explaining the widening price gulf, traders attributed independent firmness in nearby to the sharp reaction in the certificated stock-cotton available for contract delivery—and a relief that the heavy rate of producer loan impoundings will tighten the supply situation coincident with end of the peak harvesting season.

Conversely, weakness in new crop months reflected persistent selling from domestic and foreign sources, based on the increasing uncertainty over the domestic price support level for next year, and the dubious export outlook for US raw cotton in face of the growing worldwide line surplus. Gloom over the export picture deepened with the International Cotton Advisory Committee indication that, if the present trend of increased

Supplementary Budget Leaves Position Wide Open To Wage Demands

From Our Economic Correspondent

London, Oct. 30.

After Mr Butler's autumn budget the average Briton was feeling like a gourmet who had been forced onto a stringent diet. Only he didn't think of himself as a gourmet and he saw no reason for the stringency. Naturally he felt baffled and annoyed.

The public, conditioned to such phrases as "unprecedented prosperity" and "full employment," could not be blamed for wondering what all the fuss was about. Prosperity for them is judged by the amount of money in their pocket and they don't as a rule concern themselves with such things as the external value of the pound and they cannot be blamed for not understanding the washing machine bought on the instalment plan today may affect Britain's ability to pay its way abroad next week.

This is, of course, an oversimplification. The investment boom such as Britain is experiencing now is a washing machine bought on credit multiplied several million times over. And not only—over principally—washing machines. It is a boom in new factories and machines and raw materials to feed them, new office blocks and houses and equipment to furnish them.

Britain is consuming so much at home that she hasn't got enough left over to sell abroad in payment for all the goods she buys from other countries. Add to this fact that wages, in full pursuit of prices, are rising faster than production—thus increasing British costs relative to those of other countries—and you have the situation in a nutshell.

Cheapens Pound

At home it manifests itself in "unprecedented prosperity." But abroad it cheapens the pounds against other currencies.

If this analysis is correct a reduction of demand at home should reverse the process and in time strengthen the external value of the pound. The question is: Are Mr Butler's proposals likely to have this effect?

Straight away it should be said that the fact that there was an autumn budget at all has an important psychological bearing on the situation.

It has shown Mr Butler's determination to deal with the inflation before it reaches crisis proportions. If this convinces foreign businessmen that the Chancellor means to take all the necessary measures—no matter how unpopular or how politically embarrassing they may be—to maintain the external value of the pound the budget will have achieved one of its purposes. But it will not achieve its main purpose unless it leads to a reduction in demand at home.

foreign production continues, it would be sufficient to meet spinning needs of all countries for two or three years hence without the importation of a single bale of US raw cotton.

Effect of the supply potential increased with an upward revision of private estimates to above the 15,000,000-bale mark. Or more than a million bales ahead of the government's September figure. The next government crop estimate is scheduled for November 8. Considerable mid-week selling followed the imposition of a railroad embargo on shipments of raw cotton to gins and warehouses over a wide section of the south traders' canal this week. Competing producers, who extended to put cotton into the loan, to sell it in the open market at below-loan levels. Some quarters felt the dislocation in storage may force the government to grant some special dispensations to producers unable to find acceptance space.—United Press.

And this is where Mr Butler's policy is most vulnerable. For in holding back forces of inflation in one direction the Chancellor has heightened the risk of their breaking through with even greater force in another.

Some of the budget proposals are bound to have this effect. Local municipal authorities cannot ignore the increase in the costs of their borrowing for housing purposes as fore-shadowed in the budget. Any reduction in their spending that helps relieve the present over-loaded economy will be welcomed. And industry too, must count the higher cost of its borrowing in deciding to go ahead with plans for capital investment.

Cause For Regret

This side of Mr Butler's budget is unexceptional. The only cause for regret is that the government did not give a more positive lead to the rest of the community by taking a larger axe to its own vast expenditure programme.

There is another side to the budget however. It seeks to cut down spending by making goods more expensive. The means chosen were allround increases of one-fifth in purchase tax.

Reduced to its essentials the question it raises is this. Will the increase in tax, ranging from rolling pins to motor cars, mean that fewer of these things will be bought? If it does Mr Butler's policies will be justified.

But there is another view that holds that since inflation is primarily due to rising prices, the remedy must be sought in action aimed at reducing prices. Thus several countries faced with a similar problem have recently tried to solve it by lowering taxation. Mr Butler has adopted the exact opposite policy.

Will Buy Fewer

According to his view, if goods cost more people will buy fewer of them. The law of supply and demand supports him. But experience does not.

If prices rise people are at least as likely to react by asking for higher wages, thus perpetuating the inflationary process. And if there is the slightest suspicion that political forces are at play in the rise of prices their reaction will be both swift and stern.

And this is precisely what has happened. The increase in the profits tax had no effect whatever. Within hours of the budget proposals becoming known unions representing mining workers and tobacco workers all decided to put forward new wage claims. And in every case the reason given was the same: The Budget would raise the cost of living.

The Danger

The danger is, therefore, that the second part of the budget will undo all the good work of the first part. For it is likely to have an inflationary effect that will cancel out whatever disinflation is achieved by the reduction in investment.

But as always when Britain runs into economic difficulties it will be the foreigner who will have the last word. For in the end everything depends on his opinion about sterling. And that in turn depends very largely on the movement of production costs—in which the wages are the most important factor—in relation to those of other countries.

And this is where Mr Butler's policy is most vulnerable. For in holding back forces of inflation in one direction the Chancellor has heightened the risk of their breaking through with even greater force in another.

Solar Radio Invented In America

Chicago, Oct. 30.

Admiral Corp. said today it has developed a radio that derives its power from the sun, requires no tubes or replaceable batteries and conceivably could last a lifetime.

The radio is only experimental and isn't for sale yet, but works fine, the company said.

It is a conventional-style table radio which has a seven-cell solar battery mounted in a plastic strip on top of the cabinet. The solar battery can be activated by the sun, or by a heat lamp or an ordinary 100-watt light bulb.

The radio also has a flashlight-size "standby" battery in case the weather is cloudy or there is no electric power source available for a light bulb. But this battery is recharged by the sun's rays.

No Tubes

Eight transistors, instead of tubes, are used in the new radio.

The standby battery can be cut in by turning a knob, and the same knob is turned to recharge the battery with energy from the solar cells.

Admiral said it is working on a refinement in which the standby battery would be cut in automatically whenever the solar cells lose power, such as when the sun goes behind a cloud.—United Press.

The Bank of England Statement

London, Oct. 30.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended Oct. 26, reads as follows:—

Note in circulation 1,780,463,233
Public deposits 24,482,012
Private deposits 316,314,987
Government securities 284,239,940
Other securities 37,009,108
Reserves 37,225,224
Ratio 10.9

The Bank of France Statement

Paris, Oct. 30.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended Oct. 26, reads as follows:—

Total gold holdings 201,281,581,430
Total other currencies 10,900,850,772
Sight balances abroad 200,000,000,000
Advances to stabilization 1,000,000,000
Total funds 202,281,581,430
Reserve ratio 100%
Current accounts and deposits 124,874,220,000

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$130,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS

HSK Bank 1715 2 4 1710

INSURANCES

Union 1600 300

Lombard 53

DOCKS, ETC

Dock 29.10

HK Land (O) 16.60

Whitcomb 9.20 9.30 100 4 9.30

2000 4 9.30

LAND, ETC

HK Hotel 12.70 12.80 1000 4 12.80

HK Land (B) 53 1/2 100 4 53 1/2

Humphreys 20 1/2 100 4 20 1/2

RUBBER

A Rubber 182 1/2

UTILITIES

Yankee Ferry 11 1/2 100 4 11 1/2

C Light (O) 22 7/8

Electric 41 1/2 100 4 41 1/2

Macao Elec 11 7/8

34 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Cement 20 1/2 37

STORES, ETC

Walson 14.70 20 500 4 14.70

L Crawford 100 4 30 1/2

COTTONS

Textile Corp 5 7/8 5.90 1000 4 5.90

Nanyang 5 40

MISCELLANEOUS

Allied 0.85 0.90 5000 4 0.90

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AUTOMATION NONSENSE

Washington, Oct. 29.

Mr James Carey, President of the Electrical Workers' Union, has said that it is "a lot of nonsense to say automation will create new jobs."

"It's a deliberate way of fooling the public," he told a Senate-House of Representatives subcommittee studying the impact of the growing use of automatic devices in factories and offices.

Mr Carey, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said output and sales in the electrical and related industries were soaring "but employment goes down." As automation increased, he said, more men are yanked out of the work force into workers' pockets or the nation would be faced with an "inevitable depression."

Senator Ralph Flanders (Republican, Vermont) said the introduction of automation—continuous production about 50 years ago—resulted in shorter hours and higher wages. He said he would not be "disturbed" if automation also contributed to short hours and higher wages at no higher prices.—China Mail Special.

US FOREIGN TRADE RECOVERY

New York, Oct. 30.

U.S. foreign trade has staged a dramatic recovery from the 1953-54 downturn with exports rebounding 10 per cent to a \$14,000,000,000 annual rate and imports almost on a par, the Chase Manhattan Bank reported.

The Bank, in its quarterly review, noted that sales to Europe have risen 30 per cent while exports to Canada have climbed 9 per cent over last year.

Metals, machinery and vehicles, and coal and chemicals accounted for most of the increases in exports with steel shipments to Europe rising 2 1/2 fold and coal 1 1/2, the review stated.

The flow in imports was stepped up in petroleum, textiles, paper and pulp, rubber and machinery, it was recorded. Western European countries, which are currently riding the crest of a boom, have lightened credit to head off inflation and this policy will tend to squeeze off any further rise in US exports, the Bank declared.

The Bank noted insignificant changes in the trade conditions in Latin America and the Far East.—United Press.

American Spinners Stocks

Charlotte, N.C., Oct. 30.

Inventories of carded cotton sales yarn spinners showed a further small reduction during September operations, the Textile Information Service reports.

Spinners stocks as of Oct. 1, including yarn made for future deliveries against unfilled orders, amounted to 1.21 weeks' production. This compared with Sept. 3 inventories equal to 1.41 weeks' output and 1.84 weeks' production at the end of September last year.

Unfilled orders on spinners' books on Oct. 21 amounted to 11.35 weeks' production and were 9.38 times stocks on hand.

This compares with orders backlog on Sept. 3 equal to 11.56 weeks' output and 8.10 times stocks.

At the end of September last year, unfilled orders amounted to 8.5 weeks' output and were ended Oct. 1 based on statistics of the Carded Yarn Association from approximately 1,400,000 member spindles, consisting of 38.4 per cent knitting yarn, 34.4 per cent weaving yarn and 27.2 per cent all others.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local

unofficial exchange market this

morning at the following rates:

1 US dollar = 2.46 HK dollars
1 US dollar = 1.48 HK dollars
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LONDON MARKETS Profits Tax Was A Gnat Bite

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Oct. 30.

Perhaps the most telling commentary on public feeling towards Mr Butler's autumn budget measures was the sharp upswing of industrial share prices that followed immediately afterwards.

Before the new measures were announced industrial shares had been edging slowly upwards from the low level to which they had dropped when the budget was first announced. Then when the market reopened after the budget they fairly shot ahead and widespread small investment buying took place in conditions of general shortage of stock.

By the close on Thursday the Financial Times industrial share index had risen 5.4 points to 102.6—fully ten points higher than the level to which it fell when the budget was announced.

The market's view of the new measures was plainly demonstrated. It was that as a disinflationary medicine they are pretty mild stuff.

The five per cent increase tax on distributed profits—which was intended to curb dividend payments—was hardly a factor at all. The rise was not confined to those shares on which earnings cover is so high that to use The Economist's phrase "the profits tax is no more potent than a bite of a gnat." It spread to all classes of shares, including household goods, electrical equipment, stores, motor, hire purchase and building issues, all of which the Chancellor's measures were intended to hit and hit hard.

Wide Range

Gains reached five shillings over a wide range. A few of the most outstanding were United Dominions Trust (three purchase financiers) up 4s 9d, Rolls-Royce and Tube Investment up 4s 6d each, Hawker Siddeley up 3s 9d, Marks and Spencers up 2s. Associated Portland Cement, which would be one of the first hit if measures to cut building took their intended effect, rose 2s 8d.

The gilt-edged market was as disappointed by the Chancellor's measures as the industrial share market was elated. Government securities, which had been rising steadily since the budget was announced on the hope that at last something drastic was to be done to curb inflation, dipped sharply when the measures became known. War Loan 3 1/2

per cent dropped 18s 9d to 478 2/3 and other issues lost up to 15s.

This is true was an initial action. Time may prove investors to have been wrong in their judgment of the efficacy of the budget measures. But there was little sign on Friday that many of them were having second thoughts.

Some industrial share prices slipped back a few pence but this was ascribed to profit-taking, weekend caution and the mixed opening on Wall Street. And gains were at least as frequent as falls.

Gilt Felt

In the gilt-edged market prices continued to fall and War Loan lost another 2 1/2d.

Oil kept ahead on Thursday, partly on dissipation of budget fears and partly on the surprise announcement of a tax-free dividend by British Petroleum. BP shares gained 1s 3d that day and a further 1s 7 1/2d on Friday. Other issues also made useful gains.

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, Oct. 30.

The market was steady at the opening on Saturday but eased off later on lack of support with little buying interest. Future closings were:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Nov. 1954-1955 1104-1204
Dec. 1104-1204
No. 2 rubber per lb. Nov. 1104-1104
Dec. 1104-1104
No. 3 " " " " 1104-1104
No. 4 " " " " 1104-1104
Spot rubber unpeeled 1204-1204
Banded crepe 1204-1204
No. 1 pale crepe 1204-1204

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 2-31

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"CAMBODGE" sailing Nov. 5th
"LAOS" sailing Dec. 8th
"VIETNAM" sailing Dec. 31st

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

"INDUS" sailing Nov. 7th
"MEKONG" sailing Dec. 9th

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R. M. S. "CHUSAN"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS:

Wednesday, 2nd November, at 11.00 a.m. for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & Port Said.

BAGGAGE:

Passengers are requested to send ALL BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by Noon on Tuesday, 1st November.

SPECIAL NOTE:

With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co's Godown for loading on board by ship's stowage only.

EMBARKATION:

Passengers should embark between 9.00 and 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, 2nd November, 1955.

DRYSDALE & CO., LTD.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
H.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27789

CHINA MAIL

Page 10 MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1955.

SHEAFFER'S
ADMIRAL "SNORKEL" PEN

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK LUCKY, LUCKY JIM

TWO officers in a police car saw a saloon being driven off with savage violence from Carlton House Terrace. Tailing the saloon was a small van.

The policemen in their car swung round the wheel to follow. They tried to catch up with the saloon. They had reached Kensington before they succeeded.

One officer got out and made towards the young driver of the saloon. "Look here," he began.

"Get out of the way or I'll run you down," the young driver replied, and accelerated. The policeman threw his flashlight at the disappearing car, and the van followed him.

Later the police found the young driver, however, by tracking down the van which had been travelling in convoy with the saloon. The boy the police had chased was called Jim. The van that had tailed him was his.

"You were driving the saloon," the police challenged. The saloon had been found later abandoned. Jim denied it at first.

INTO CONSIDERATION

BUT at Bow Street, Jim, a dark-haired 21-year-old,

**THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY**



CAROLINE HILL

**BUY
YOUR
TATTOO
TICKETS
NOW**

**\$5 & \$2
(LIMITED)**

Box Office,
Murray Parade Ground
Whiteaway, Laidlaw &
Co., Ltd.
(Hongkong & Kowloon)

Jockey Club Selling Booths
Lane, Crawford, Ltd. (HK)

Winner House (Hongkong)

Sincere Company (HK)

China Products (HK)

G. S. Brothers
(Hankow Rd., Kowloon)

BOX OFFICE TELEPHONES
37208 & 34721 ex 500

Second Volume Even Better Than The First

CHINESE CREEDS AND CUSTOMS, volume II, by Colonel V. R. Burkhart (South China Morning Post Ltd. 918). On sale from today at the company's offices in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Did you know that some Chinese people are said to be able to tell the time of day by looking at a cat's eyes?

Or that pagodas were not originally Chinese?

Or that the Manchus put in chains a tree on which the last Ming emperor hanged himself because it was an accessory to his death?

These are but three extracts from Colonel V. R. Burkhart's second volume of Chinese creeds and customs, samples of the teeming detail which crowd the 200 pages of this delightful book.

The author, who is one of the most authoritative present-day writers on this subject (he came to China first in 1913), has compiled a prodigious knowledge of the way of life of the Chinese people into a very readable volume.

FASCINATING

This second book has been published as a companion to an earlier edition and the two together provide a fascinating insight into the lives of one of the world's greatest civilisations.

In Hongkong there is a surviving relic of old China, once thought timeless, immutable, and impassive to the convulsions of change in the world about it.

Into this microcosm Colonel Burkhart has ventured, diligently observing and recording every minute aspect of their habits and customs, probing the influences and beliefs which motivate their ordered lives. And his book has the virtue of being based on intimate contact with the people which has enabled him to give depth and perspective to his subject.

Colonel Burkhart's style is easy and fluent. He is meticulous in detail and his writing is pleasantly compact. And he has obviously taken great trouble to assemble his chapters on subjects like the Chinese calendar, the Hungry Ghost festival and Chinese shadow boxing to mention only a few.

WHIMSICAL

I particularly liked his gentle whimsical touches. He writes, for example, of a rat with a paunch of Alderman's proportions, and a monkey playing merry hell in the underworld.

There is an excellent chapter on jade and he gives a simple test to distinguish between the authentic and the fake.

The book is copiously illustrated with the author's own pen drawings and water colours which, again, display the same scrupulous care for detail and which are completely in character with his style.

For good measure, incidentally, Colonel Burkhart's book contains the patronage of one, Wei To (whose image appears on the dust cover as well as on a final page). He is the protector of books. He insures against fires, destructive insects — and even dishonest borrowers! — RH

18 Months For Throwing Acid On Foreman

For throwing sulphuric acid on a foreman of the Taikoo Dockyard on July 29, 52-year-old Wong Cheong-yuen was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour by Mr Justice J.R. Gregg at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Wong declared that he did not think he ought to do hard labour because of his age, but the Judge informed him that he would be medically examined in prison and given only the jobs he was able to do.

Wong reversed his plea to one of guilty this morning after the Judge explained that he could plead in mitigation.

"I want to say something with regard to the injustice which was done me and then I will ask Your Lordship to deal with me," the accused declared.

He went on: "What I have done is due to a momentary confusion of the brain. Wong Fook, has driven me, to the extreme, so that I could not make living and I had nothing to eat."

"SECRET WORK"

The accused declared that the complainant invited him to go back to work in Taikoo Dock-

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"How could Ernest have trouble with psychology? Didn't the coach say he was the smartest quarterback he ever had?"

Allegedly Hacked Woman To Death

Poon Shing, a 46-year-old unemployed Chinese, was accused of "cruelly and cold-bloodedly" hacking a woman to death with an axe, when he appeared on a charge of murder before Mr Justice A. D. Scholes at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The incident was alleged to have taken place on a hillside near Ngau Tau Mei Village, close to Un Long, on the evening of July 24.

Poon, charged with the murder of Ho Sheng, is defended by Mr Percy Chen, instructed by Mr R. W. Dyer of Messrs Deacons.

Mr Simon Li, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting.

The accused pleaded not guilty and a Jury of five men and two women were empanelled.

The trial is taking place, where the Police Court, where the Police picked up some pieces of paper on the hillside. These were found to be parts of a medical card belonging to the deceased.

The evidence was that before the incident, the accused and deceased were together in a hawker's stall near the vicinity.

A witness, Mr Li said, would say she had a conversation with the deceased and that in the course of it she saw a medical card inside the deceased's handbag.

This witness, apparently of a curious nature, also noticed a brown paper bag in the accused's handbag. The Police party arrived at the scene and the accused was seen to throw away some papers.

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Seamen Not Guilty Of Insubordination PRISON FOR MAN WHO TRIED TO ASSAULT SHIP'S MASTER

The nine Dutch members of the crew of the British ss. Poplar Hill were acquitted by Mr A. G. Parker at the Marine Court this morning on two charges of the alleged insubordination, one that of neglect of duty, and the other, of impeding the progress of the voyage of the ship.

However, Frederick Ouwenel, one of the five of the defendants charged with attempting to assault Captain John Anthony Williams, master of the Poplar Hill, was found guilty and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The other four were acquitted on the charge also.

The alleged incidents took place at Whampoa in the middle of this month. The Poplar Hill arrived Hongkong on October 21, and subsequently the trial against the nine Dutchmen began the next day. Captain Williams was the complainant in this case.

The nine crew members signed on in the Poplar Hill at Amsterdam last August.

Sir of the crew members, Aard Phaulus Schouten, Louis Eugene M. Van Den Berg, Frederick Ouwenel, Teunis Brunsveld, Arend Vredenburg and Melt Jacobus Kaarsteker were charged with neglectful of their duty aboard the Poplar Hill on October 15, 17, 18 and 19. Gerrik Bouwmeester was charged with the same offence on October 16 and 19. Leonard Emanuel Bonke with the same offence on October 17, 18 and 19 and the ninth defendant, Machiel Jacobson on October 15, 18 and 19.

All nine defendants were also charged with impeding the progress of the voyage of the ship to Hongkong on October 19.

Five of the defendants, Schouten, Van Den Berg, Ouwenel, Vredenburg and Jacobson were further charged with attempting to assault the ship's master, Captain John Anthony Williams, on October 17.

Mr F. G. Nigel, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the complainant. Defendants were represented by Mr D. L. Strodtick, of Messrs Bruton and Company. They pleaded not guilty.

THE JUDGMENT

The Magistrate's written judgment follows:

The prosecution relies on a series of alleged offences as evidence of continuous wilful neglect of duty. In all of these alleged offences except the last, the Master inflicted fines to be deducted from the accused's pay.

The evidence discloses a lamentable ignorance of the contents of the Articles of Agreement on the part of the Master, and he failed utterly to comply with the procedure laid down, and there is no doubt that the fines were improperly imposed and should never have been so imposed, and the accused are in the position before me, of being not guilty on these charges.

The accused were in each case properly before the Master and as a result "in peril" so I cannot consider the facts in these alleged offences.

Am left with the one alleged incident, that with which the Master did not deal, and as all the previous alleged offences on which the prosecution have relied as constituting a course of conduct amounting to "continuous wilful neglect of duty" have gone, the one remaining case cannot, on the facts of this case, constitute "continuous wilful neglect of duty" and the accused are, as a result, found not guilty on that charge.

Charge "B" alleges the accused "did combine together to impede the progress of the voyage."

The Court finds that no evidence has been produced that defendants did so combine, confer, or take concerted action to impede the progress of the voyage. The Master in evidence made it quite clear that the progress of the voyage was not so impeded and that the "Poplar Hill" sailed from Whampoa at the appointed time.

All Defendants are, therefore, found not guilty and the charges dismissed.

THIRD CHARGE

Charge "C" declares that "five of the Defendants, that is: Aard Phaulus Schouten, Louis Eugene M. Van Den Berg, Arend Vredenburg, Frederick Ouwenel, and Machiel Jacobson did on the night of 17th-18th, October, 1955, on board the ss. Poplar Hill, attempt to assault the Master of the ship, Captain John Anthony Williams."

The circumstances surrounding this charge are connected with Charge "A," and that on the night in question, these men who had been ashore drinking at various times since the previous Friday night, returned to their ship in a drunken state. The evidence shows that there was considerable confusion as to the actions of Schouten, Van Den Berg, Vredenburg and Jacobson, sufficient to leave grave doubts in the mind of the Court.

The one clear fact emerging from the mass of evidence is that Ouwenel did on two occasions make every effort to forcibly enter the Master's cabin with intent to assault the Master, on the second occasion armed with an offensive weapon, namely, a marlin spike. Had he not on both occasions been forcibly restrained by the officers of the ship, he might well be on a much more serious charge.

Although Ouwenel was in a drunken state, this is no excuse, nor can it be accepted as a plea in mitigation for taking the law into his own hands.

Schouten, Van Den Berg, Vredenburg and Jacobson are, therefore, found not guilty and the charges against them dismissed.

The Court has no hesitation in finding Frederick Ouwenel guilty as charged.

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From Our Files 100 Years Ago

A seaman named Peter Cameron, lately belonging to the Chesbrough, was admitted to the Civil Hospital on the morning of the 18th, and in the absence of the Colonial Surgeon, the case being urgent, was attended by Dr Harland. The man lingered until 9 a.m. on Monday, when he expired, and on a post mortem examination, it was found that five teeth had been knocked out of the upper jaw, the lower jaw was fractured in three places and dislocated from the upper, the liver and gall-bladder were ruptured, and the right thigh extensively comminuted at its neck.

By whom the murder was committed is not as yet known, but a man named Bob, and another named Dublin alias Mark, were supposed to be implicated. The latter escaped to Whampoa, but the former was in custody, but bailed out.

By some strange chance, one of Bob's sureties was empanelled as a juror at the coroner's inquest which has been adjourned till the 7th November for further inquiry.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

We believe the following will be found to be a correct version of an affair that has excited some talk during the last two days.

Information was given at the Police Office on Monday, that a carpenter on board the American ship, Reinhold, was in irons, and had been severely beaten while in harbour by the master, E. W. Nichols. The police had the man brought on shore, and a summons was issued against the Master. The case came before Mr Hiller on Tuesday when Mr Stace, who appeared for the seaman, asked that the case might be dealt with in a summary manner, as the vessel was about to depart.

The Magistrate found that the assault had been proved, and fined the Master \$50 to the Queen with \$25 compensation to the injured man. During the inquiry, Mr Keenan, the American Consul, was present, and objected throughout to the jurisdiction of the Court, on account of the affair having happened on board an American ship.

ESCAPES USHER

The Master declared he would not pay one cent, upon which Mr Hiller directed he should remain in custody of the Usher until the close of the Court, and in the event of his still refusing to comply with the judgment, he would be committed to goal for one month. About half-past 4, after the close of the Court, Nichols persisting in his refusal, the Usher requested him to proceed to the goal, and he walked in that direction in irons, with Mr Keenan. On arriving at the goal door, to the Usher's civil hint to step on the American Consul's reply with an "Oh!" and an exclamation that Mr Hiller had given Nichols liberty to go and dine with him, and to return in the morning. The Usher declared them to stay.

Mr E. L. Porte, Water Works Inspector, told the Court that at 9.15 p.m. on Sunday, the Water Works received a telephone call saying that water was being wasted at a building site at the year of Conduit Apartments.

Mr Porte said he went to the place and found the water supply tap full on and the water going to waste. There was also a 100 foot rubber hose attached to the tap going up to the top of the building. Mr Porte said that alterations had been made in the water service inside the building. These, he said, had not been approved by the Department.

\$350 Fine For Wasting Water

A 19-year-old assistant foreman, Yuen Hing-sun, of 89 Robinson Road, ground floor, was fined \$350 by Mr Hing-ling Lo at Central this morning for wasting water, altering the inside water service without approval and using a rubber hose.

In sentencing defendant, Mr Lo remarked to him, "Water is precious. Water must be preserved."

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